THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 1577. LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1858. PRICE FOURPENCE Stamped Edition, 5d.

GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Prof. TENNANT, F.G.S., will give a COURSE of LECTURES on GEOLOGY, to commence on WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 27th, at Nine o'clock, and will be continued on each succeeding Friday and Wednesday at the same hour.
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—M.A. EXAMINATION.—BRANCH III.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

LOGIC.
Names, Notions, and Propositions.
Syllogism.
Induction and Subsidiary Operations.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.
The Senses.
The Intellect.
The Emotions.
The Will.

MORAL and POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.
The Ethical Systems.
The Principles of Government, as applied to the English Revolution of 1688.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY,
From the close of the seventeenth, to the beginning of the eighteenth, century,—Locke to Reid.

For the year 1858.

WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D. Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—FURTHER EXAMINATION in the HEBREW TEXT of the Old Testament, in the GREEK TEXT of the New Testament, in the EVIDENCES of the CHRISTIAN RELIGION, and in SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

BACHELORS OF ARTS who have passed the FIRST Examination at least two years previously are eligible to this Examination.

The following Books have been selected for the Examinations in 1858 and 1859:—
1. HEBREW TEXT of the OLD TESTAMENT.—For 1858, Joshua and Judges, and Jeremiah.—For 1859, Deuteronomy, and Hosea and Joel.
2. GREEK TEXT of the NEW TESTAMENT.—For 1858, The Gospel of St. John, and the First and Second Epistles of Peter.—For 1859, the Acts of the Apostles, and the First and Second Epistles to Timothy.
3. CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES.—Left to the discretion of the Examiners.
4. SCRIPTURE HISTORY,—with general Questions on Biblical Criticism and the Principles of Interpretation.

Candidates who show a competent knowledge in any three out of the four subjects of examination will be approved by the Examiners.

WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D. Registrar.
Burlington House, London,
January 7, 1858.

PROFESSORS' COLLEGE, 18, Hanover-square.—LENT TERM commenced January 2.

Professors.

Singing—M. Garcia and Signor F. Lablache.	French—P. Baume.
Music—C. E. Horsley.	Latin—Rev. — Marcus.
Drawing and Perspective—T. M. Elliott.	Greek—Rev. J. Haughton.
German—W. H. Duleken.	Chemistry—Dr. Bernays.
Italian—O. Lasotti.	History—G. Graham.
	English Composition—G. Graham.

DRAWING.—A Class for Gentlemen meets on Saturday, from 2 to 4 P.M.

For terms, &c. apply at the College, any day between 12 and 1 o'clock.

ROYAL INSTITUTION of GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle-street.

The WEEKLY EVENING MEETINGS of the MEMBERS of the ROYAL INSTITUTION will COMMENCE for the SEASON on FRIDAY, the 22nd of January, 1858, at half-past 8 o'clock, and will be continued on each succeeding Friday Evening, at the same hour.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE LECTURES BEFORE EASTER.

Twelve Lectures 'On the Principles of Biology'—By Thomas Henry Huxley, Esq. F.R.S., Fullerian Professor of Physiology, R.I. To commence on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 3 o'clock; and to be continued on each succeeding Tuesday, at the same hour.

Ten Lectures 'On Heat, Considered as a Mode of Motion'—By John Tyndall, Esq. F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy, R.I. To commence on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 3 o'clock; and to be continued on each succeeding Thursday, at the same hour.

Ten Lectures 'On the Chemistry of the Elements which Circulate in Nature'—By Charles L. Bloxam, Esq., Professor of Practical Chemistry at King's College, London. To commence on Saturday, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock; and to be continued on each succeeding Saturday, at the same hour.

Subscribers to the Lectures are admitted on payment of Two Guineas for the Season, or One Guinea for a Single Course. A Syllabus may be obtained at the Royal Institution.

Jan. 16, 1858. JOHN BARLOW, M.A., V.P. and Sec. R.I.

ST. LEONARD-STREET LITERARY INSTITUTION, St. Leonard-street, Vauxhall-bridge-road.

MONDAY EVENING LECTURES.
1858. SIXTH COURSE.

Jan. 25. Apparent Contradictions in Chemistry—J. H. Pepper, Esq.
Feb. 1. "Tom Brown's School Days"—Rev. William Brock.
8. Sanitary Reform—H. Dangerfield, Esq.
15. "Victors"—Rev. John Graham.
22. The Island of Cyprus—Dr. W. Knighton, F.R.A.S.
Mar. 1. The Occultation of Jupiter—Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B.
8. Individualism—Rev. Henry Allon.
15. Our Coal Formations—Robert Hunt, Esq. F.R.S.
22. "As You Like It"—F. Doulton, Esq.
29. Rome and its Memories—Rev. John Stoughton.
Apr. 5. Marine Zoology—P. H. Gosse, Esq. F.R.S.
12. Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy—Charles Kenny, Esq.

The Lectures will commence at half-past Eight precisely.

Tickets of Admission, price 6d. each Lecture, or Half-a-Crown the Course (transferable), may be had of Messrs. Wright, 4, Warwick-street; Mr. Dell, 2, Tachbrook-street; Mr. R. J. Brand (Hon. Sec.), 129, Cambridge-street; Mr. C. E. Mudie (Treasurer), New Oxford-street; or at the Library of the Institution.

THE BRITISH LITERARY SOCIETY.—The QUARTERLY CIRCULAR of the British Literary Society, for JANUARY, is now ready, and will be sent to any address upon receipt of three postage stamps. A full explanation of the object and constitution of the Society is given in the new edition of the Prospectus and Rules, copies of which will be inclosed in the Circular, or forwarded separately on receipt of one postage stamp. Gentlemen wishing to join the Society are informed that the present is a favourable time, as several sections are now being established or re-organized.

WILLIAM H. KELLETT, Assistant-Secretary.
Honley, Huddersfield, Jan. 19, 1858.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON, 67 and 68, Harley-street, W. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853, for the General Education of LADIES, and for granting Certificates of Knowledge.

Visitor—The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.

Principal—The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster.

The Classes of this College will re-open for the LENT TERM on January 18, 1858.

The Preparatory Class, for Children above Eight years of age, will re-open on the same day.

Pupils are received as Boarders within the College by Mrs. Williams, with the sanction of the Council.

Prospectuses, and further particulars, may be obtained at the Office, or by written application to the Secretary or Lady Resident.

E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A.,
Secretary and Dean.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON, 67 and 68, Harley-street, W. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853, for the General Education of LADIES, and for granting Certificates of Knowledge.

The Rev. F. D. MAURICE proposes (if as many as sixty names are entered) to deliver a Course of Lectures next Term—

ON SOME OF THE LEADING MORAL AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS WHICH OCCUPIED CHRISTENDOM DURING THE FOURTEENTH, FIFTEENTH, AND SIXTEENTH CENTURIES.

The proceeds of the Lecture will be applied to the Endowment Fund of the College.

Fee for the Course One Guinea and a Half. Ladies wishing to attend are requested to send their names to the Assistant-Secretary, Mrs. Williams, on or before the 15th of January. The Lectures will be delivered on Fridays, at 3 P.M., beginning on January 29th. A Syllabus of the Course may be had on application.

E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A.,
Secretary and Dean.

LADIES' COLLEGE, 47, BEDFORD-SQUARE.—The CLASSES will BEGIN for the Lent Term on THURSDAY, January 21, 1858, under the following Professors:—

Rev. J. Baines, M.A. Oxon—Biblical Literature, Latin.
T. S. Baynes, Esq. LL.B.—English Language and Literature.
F. S. Cary, Esq.—Drawing.
Richard Cull, Esq. F.S.A.—Reading Aloud.
James Heath, Esq. B.A. Lond.—Ancient History.
Prof. Heimann, Ph.D.—German Language and Literature.
Prof. Hullah—Vocal Music, Harmony.
(Vacant)—Natural History.
Gottfried Kinkel, Ph. D.—History of Fine Art, Geography.
Rev. Walter Mitchell, M.A. Cantab.—Mathematics, Natural Philosophy.
Mons. Adolphe Ragon—French Language and Literature.
(Vacant)—Modern History.
Signor Valletta—Italian Language and Literature.

FEES.

For Pupils taking the entire Course of Study, 18l. 18s. a year; or 7l. 7s. a term. Entrance Fee, 1l. 1s.

For Pupils attending two or more Classes, 1l. 11s. 6d. a term for Classes meeting twice a week, and 1l. 1s. for those meeting once.

For Pupils attending one Class only, 2l. 2s. a term for Classes meeting twice a week, and 1l. 11s. 6d. for those meeting once.

The SCHOOL for JUNIOR PUPILS will RE-OPEN on the same day. The Fees are, 5l. 5s. a term for Pupils under, and 6l. 6s. for those above, Fourteen.

Prospectuses may be had on application at the College; and further particulars by written application to the Secretary, or the Lady Resident.

JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, including the Collection of Building Manufactures and Inventions, and also the Exhibition of the Architectural Photographic Association. Open from Nine till dusk. Admission, 1s.; or at all times, and to all the Lectures, by Season Ticket, Half-a-Crown each.—Second Lecture, TUESDAY, Jan. 19, by ROBERT KERR, Esq., 'A Discourse on the Beautiful and Fine Arts'—M. DIGBY WYATT, Esq. will take the Chair at Eight o'clock.

JAMES FERGUSSON, F.R.A.S. } Hon.
JAMES EDMESTON, Jun. } Secs.

ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION.

The COLLECTION for 1857 IS NOW OPEN at the Galleries of the Architectural Exhibition, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East. Subscribers of 1l. 1s. and upwards are admitted free for the purpose of selecting their Photographs.

ROBERT HESKETH, Hon. Sec.

95, Wimpole-street, W.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—The PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY will OPEN their FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Photography early in FEBRUARY, at the South Kensington Museum. The Exhibition will not be restricted to Members of the Society, but open to all, subject to the printed regulations, which may be had at the Society's Rooms, 1, New Coventry-street, Piccadilly. All Works intended for Exhibition should be addressed to W. CROOKES, Secretary of the Society, at the Museum, South Kensington, and delivered with all expenses paid on the 1st or 2nd of February.

By order of the Council,
Jan. 8. WILLIAM CROOKES, Secretary.

ELOCUTION and ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Mr. R. BOYLE, M.A. continues to give INSTRUCTIONS in the above branches of education to Clergymen, Schools, and Private Families, and to persons afflicted with Impediments of Speech.—30, Osborne-terrace, Clapham-road, London.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—At a General Assembly of the Academicians held on the 13th inst. JOHN HENRY FOLEY, Esq. was ELECTED a ROYAL ACADEMICIAN in the room of THOMAS UWINS, Esq. deceased.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Sec.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, Esq. A.R.A. will deliver TWO LECTURES on ARCHITECTURE on the Evenings of THURSDAY, the 21st and 28th of January. The Lectures commence at Eight o'clock precisely.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Sec.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—An Intelligent Youth, in his 19th year, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT: he has been educated for Commercial life, and is acquainted with Book-keeping by Double-entry, and can correspond in the French and German languages; would be willing to give the first year's services gratuitously.—References of the highest respectability.—Address E., 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

PROPOSED USURPATION by an IRRESPONSIBLE CABINET of the Functions and Patronage of the EAST INDIA COMPANY. A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the London Tavern, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 19th inst., to consider the Proposal of the Government for the Extinction of the Company. The Chair will be taken at 3 P.M. by George Crawshay, Esq., late Mayor of Gateshead.

DR. KINKEL'S LECTURES on the HISTORY of ANCIENT ART, for LADIES, with reference to the Works of Art in the British Museum, Crystal Palace, and other public collections, and illustrated by numerous Diagrams, COMMENCED at his house, 6, Eastbourne-terrace, Paddington, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst. at half-past 3 o'clock. For particulars and Syllabus apply to Dr. KINKEL, 6, Eastbourne-terrace.

AS ASSISTANT to a SECRETARY, ACTUARY, EDITOR, or LIBRARIAN.—A Gentleman, who has had 14 years' experience in business, seeks another ENGAGEMENT. He understands the Binomial Theorem, and the construction and use of Logarithms. Has kept books by Double-entry. Has a considerable knowledge of the French language, and has written a treatise on the genders of its nouns. Is well read, possesses literary taste, has composed a very brilliant lecture, and sundry articles for periodicals. Has received friendly letters from Melvill, Dickens, and Kingsley.—Address GAMMA, care of Mr. Barber, 2, Scott's-place, Lower-road, N.

NAVIGATION SCHOOL, under the Direction of the Board of Trade.—Separate CLASSES for MASTERS and MATES in the Merchant Service, at 6s. per Week, and for SEAMEN, at 2s. per Week, meet daily at the Sailors' Home, Well street, London Docks. Gratuitous admittance free.—Applications to be made at the Sailors' Home.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, Soho-square.—Mrs. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools to her Register of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

CRAUFURD COLLEGE, MAIDENHEAD, BERKS.

The new Oxford Examination Regulations will in future direct the Course of Study, which will prepare Students under Fifteen to take the Certificate, and under Eighteen the title of Associate of Arts of the University. The College has a Principal of energy, experience, skill, and extensive learning, a complete staff of Professors, and a renown established by the success of its scholars at competitive Examinations; with every arrangement for the formation of moral character, the exercise of the physical powers, and the development of robust health. Pupils are admitted from Seven years: the Terms from 30l. to 50l. Detailed prospectuses and references on application.

EWEI COLLEGE, near EPSOM, SURREY.

The Prizes were distributed on the 17th ult., by the Rev. Sir GEORGE GLYN, Bart.

Lent Term, 1858, commences on the 20th January, when new Pupils and Students can be admitted.

LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY will be delivered during the Term, by J. SMITH, Esq., M.R.C.S.

LESSONS in RIDING will also be given weekly after the Vacation.

In every case the probable future is the rule of study. Some of the Pupils are prepared for Commercial Life: some for the Universities; some for the Civil Service Examination; some for the Naval and Military Colleges. French and German, by a resident Professor.

For Prospectuses, Report, &c., apply to the Principal, Dr. KNIGHTON, the College, Ewell, Surrey.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, Middlesex.—Head Master, Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., assisted by a Staff of Resident Masters, besides other Teachers.

The object of this Public School is to give a first-class Education based on religious principles. The Course of Study includes Classics, Mathematics, and the various branches of a sound English Education. The situation is beautiful and healthy, the spacious premises were erected expressly for the school, and the domestic arrangements are on a most liberal scale. Prospectuses on application to the Head Master, or Resident Secretary, at the School; or the Honorary Secretary, at the Committee-room, Founders' Hall, St. Swithin's-lane, London.

The FIRST SESSION of 1858 will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, January 27.

By order of the Committee,
T. M. COOMBS, Esq. Treasurer; ALFRED [illegible] WELLS, Esq. Honorary Secretary; Rev. THOS. [illegible] Resident Secretary.

GERMAN, French, Italian, &c.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of [illegible] Street, (dedicated, by special permission, to [illegible] Duchess of Sutherland), &c., Philologist, [illegible] Conversation.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT [illegible] alternately, on the same Terms as [illegible] known House. Each language spoken, [illegible] and select, separate CLASSES for [illegible] Conversation (in languages) for mercantile and [illegible] the Universities, Army, and Civil Service.

CAVALRY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, SURREY, for Professional and General Education on a Military basis.

From the Times.—"An institution long needed. The object, one which almost speaks for itself. The new College, close to Richmond Green, is founded under the most distinguished patronage, including, of course, all the leading cavalry officers of the day, and a large number of the aristocracy."

From the United Service Magazine.—"The spacious riding-school and other buildings present a completeness and compactness very rarely attained in this country."

The education of the Cadet is exclusively directed to Military attainments, when required, but he may be as carefully taught with the intention of filling very different duties. He may be prepared for the Examinations at Oxford and Cambridge, and subsequently strive for University honours with the fairest chance of success; may seek distinction in the Legislature, at the Bar, or in any of the learned professions; may be instructed in the official routine of our principal Embassies, at the Foreign-office, Treasury, Home, Colonial, or any other department of Government; may obtain qualifications for Consular employment, be thoroughly taught the principles and practice of Civil Engineering and Architecture—in short, may aspire to any post of honour or trust that demands the business habits of a practical man, the learning of a scholar, and the accomplishments of a gentleman.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL COURSE.

Religion—Rev. W. D. Cowley, A.M. (Chaplain).
English Language and Literature—Folkestons Williams, Author of 'Shakspeare and his Friends,' &c. &c.
Latin, Greek, and History—Charles Spencer Bunyon, Esq. B.A. Oxon., H.P. late of 7th Fusiliers.
French—M. A. Thibaudin, of King's College, London.
German—Frederick Marc, Ph.D.
Italian—Signor F. Rocca, late R.N.
Hindustani, Persian, Turkish, Arabic—John Dowson, Esq., of University College; Herr de Reiffenberg.
Mathematics—Wm. B. Saunders, Esq.
Physics—Herr de Reiffenberg.
Chemistry—W. S. Squire, Esq.
Logic—R. H. Smart, Esq., Author of 'Manual of Logic.'
Natural History—Richard King, M.D., Founder of the Ethnological Society.
Art—V. De Fleury, Esq.
Civil Engineering—Lamorock Flower, Esq. C.E., 3rd Royal Surrey Militia.
Music—Joseph Thomas Cooper, Esq. F.R.A.S. Ass. of the Philhar. Society.
Elocution—B. H. Smart, Esq. Author of 'A Manual of Rhetoric,' &c.
Writing and Book-keeping—Adolphus Balls, Esq.
Fencing—H. C. Angelo.
Dancing—M. Louis D'Egville.

MILITARY COURSE.

Resident Commandant.
WALLACE BARROW, Esq. late Captain 17th Lancers.
Cavalry Service—James Chambre, Esq., late Captain 14th Dragoons, Adjutant.
Infantry Service—
Artillery Service and Engineering—

*** Until the Museum and Scientific Apparatus to be attached to the Cavalry College are completed, the Cadets will attend at King's College, London, under the superintendence of the Commandant, to receive instructions from MAJOR GRIFFITHS, R.A., Professor of Military Science, with the sanction of the Principal of King's College.

Rough-Rider and Assistant Drill-Master—Mr. DYMMOCK, late Corporal 17th Lancers.
Veterinary Surgeon—A. J. ROGERS, Esq. M.R.C.V.S.I.

The Diet is unlimited, and of the best quality; and the Accommodations of the College—including capacious Dormitories, commodious Baths, Private Studies, &c.—not exceeded in any similar Institution. N.B. A Bedroom provided for each Cadet.
Physician—Dr. Macloughlin (late Medical Staff), Member of the Legion of Honour.

TERMS:—FOR BOARD AND TUITION AT THE COLLEGE.

	Per Annum.
Boys from Ten and under Fifteen Years of Age, who, in addition to the ordinary routine of study, will be taught Military Equitation	80 Guineas.
Youths from Fourteen to Eighteen, for a complete Professional Curriculum	100 Guineas.
	Per Mensem.
Gentlemen who have passed their Examinations, and are waiting Commissions	15 Guineas.
Officers on Half-Pay, or on Leave, studying for the Staff	15 Guineas.
Noblemen and Gentlemen instructed in Military Organization, Training, and Command	15 Guineas.

Term will commence on the 21st of January. For a Prospectus, explaining the objects and advantages of the Institution, apply to Captain BARROW, Resident Commandant, Cavalry College, Richmond, Surrey.

HOME EDUCATION.—The Wife of a Clergyman, living in a Country Parsonage, in a healthy part of Suffolk, wishes for the charge of (either entire, or with the usual holidays,) ONE or TWO LITTLE GIRLS, for whom she could offer a careful and affectionate superintendence.—Address A. Y., Mr. G. Thompson, Bookseller, Bury St. Edmunds.

KENSINGTON HALL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION for LADIES, North End, Fulham.

Lady Superintendent—Mrs. JOHNSON.
Director of Education—Mr. JOHNSON.

The object of this Institution is to provide Resident Pupils with a complete and systematic course of Education and Instruction, upon a plan that combines the advantages of a School and a College; with more than usual attention to individual peculiarities, and to the useful as well as elegant requirements of after-life.

The Lecture arrangements include full and comprehensive Courses of English Literature, Mental Philosophy, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, and the Application of Science to Domestic Economy and the Preservation of Health.

The next Term begins January 16, and ends April 27.

CLAPHAM PARK SCHOOL, SURREY.—Principal, Mr. LONG.—A first-class Education is provided in this long-established School for the Universities, and equally for superior mercantile engagements. Pupils direct from the School have matriculated in the first division at the London University, and one has just obtained a first-class Certificate in Honours, with the Prize in Classics at the Christmas Examination of the Royal College of Preceptors. The situation, accommodations, and care of pupils will be found to meet every possible requirement, as also the religious advantages.—Terms (no extras), including all branches of instruction, except the accomplishments, from Fifty to Seventy Guineas, according to age. Full particulars, with numerous references, on application.—N.B. Mr. Long has pupils preparing for the new Oxford Examination and Title in Classics.

EDUCATION in GERMANY.—BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, Conducted by Mdlle. LOING and Miss OSBORN, Schloss Deidesheim, on the Haardt, Palatinate, Germany. Terms, 25 Guineas per annum. English, French, and German Languages taught.—For prospectuses, apply to Mr. WILSON, Bookseller, 21, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

EDUCATION in GERMANY.—BONN on the Rhine.—Mr. MORSBACH, Principal of an established School for the Education of Young Gentlemen, has at present some VACANCIES, and will be happy to attend to any inquiries.—Full particulars at Messrs. DICKINSON'S, 114, New Bond-street.—References: F. Leonard, Esq. 1, Salters' Hall-court, City; F. D. Lambert, Esq. 28, Coal Exchange; H. P. Pencock, Esq. *Examiner and Times* Office, Manchester; &c. &c.

GERMAN, CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, and HISTORY, by Dr. BUCHHEIM (late Editor of the *Deutsches Athenæum*, Author of 'Die Rebellen von Lucbeck,' and Conductor of the City of London Classes for Languages, through the medium of German, English, French, or Italian. Dr. BUCHHEIM attends Schools and Families, prepares Gentlemen for Competitive Examinations, and receives Pupils and Classes at his Class Rooms, Tokenhouse Chambers, Lothbury, and at his Residence, 10, Clapham Park-terrace, Clapham.

DENMARK-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, near LONDON.

Principal—Mr. C. P. MASON, B.A., Fellow of University College, London.

The Pupils of the above-named School will re-assemble on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the School, from Messrs. Lindsay & Mason, 84, Basinghall-street, and from Messrs. Relfe Brothers, School Booksellers, 150, Aldersgate-street.

EDUCATION. — RICHMOND. — An experienced Teacher thoroughly INSTRUCTS EIGHT YOUNG GENTLEMEN; age from Eight to Fifteen. Four of these are Boarders His whole time is devoted to their improvement. Strict attention to domestic comfort; peculiar advantages to such as are behind in their studies or in delicate health. Vacancy for Two Boarders. Terms, 10 to 12 Guineas per quarter. Satisfactory references required and given.—Address, with real name, to Z. X. Y., Darnill's Library, Richmond, S.W.

SUPERIOR EDUCATION for the Daughters of GENTLEMEN.—A Lady of experience receives a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS. Professors of eminence attend for Accomplishments, Foreign Languages, and the higher branches of English Literature.—For terms apply, by letter or personally, 15, Kensington Park-gardens, W.

MISS THOMAS, 9, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, London, CONTINUES to RECEIVE PUPILS attending Queen's College, Harley-street, as well as YOUNG LADIES desiring to take Private Lessons from the same Professors. Miss Thomas will be assisted in the superintendence of the Studies of the Pupils by MISS DAVISON, who will also be glad to undertake some Private Morning Instruction in German, French, Music, and the usual English education.

TWICKENHAM COLLEGE for LADIES, on the principles of Queen's College—LENT TERM commenced January 4th, and terminates March 28th. Those Professors who attend the London Colleges conduct the Classes. Time Tables and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Lady Principal, MISS STANFORD, Etna House, Twickenham. There are vacancies for a few resident Pupils to whom the comforts of home are offered.

EDUCATION.—Oxford Middle-Class School Examination.—At a Select School, about fifteen miles west of Town, PUPILS are prepared to be Candidates both for Certificates and for the title of Associate in Arts at the above Examination. Terms from 40 to 60 Guineas per annum. For further particulars, address A. B., 88, Goswell-road, Islington.

SOUND EDUCATION.—There will be a VACANCY after Christmas, and probably another after Easter, in an Establishment of repute for Gentlewomen, near Hyde Park, where only ten pupils are admitted. Terms for Board, English, and Laundry from 80 to 100 guineas per annum. Letters (post paid) to be addressed to S. S., Messrs. Williams & Norgate, Publishers, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.—The Principals have had several Orphan Wards in Chancery confided to their care.

A CAMBRIDGE MAN, a Scholar of his College, and in the first class of the Classical Tripos, wishes to meet with PRIVATE PUPILS in Classics, or an Engagement as Non-residential TUTOR in London or its immediate neighbourhood.—Address V. C. S., Messrs. Walton & Maberly, Upper Gower-street, W.C.

A CLERGYMAN, Graduate of Oxford, is desirous of Reading with, or receiving into his House, TWO PUPILS, who are intended for the Indian or Civil Services or the Universities. References to Former Pupils.—Address Rev. A. B., 47, Hereford-road North, Westbourne-grove.

PRIVATE TUITION. — A University Professor, who was a Wrangler and a Scholar of his College at Cambridge, receives into his Family THREE BOYS to be educated with his own Son (who is in his fifteenth year), under the superintendence of a Graduate of Oxford. His Pupils have the privilege of attending the College Lectures, and as the Latin, Greek, and Natural Philosophy Classes are taught by English University men of the highest eminence, great advantages are thus afforded to young men preparing for the Universities and for the Liberal Professions. French and German are spoken in the Family. There is at present One Vacancy.—For further particulars apply to DR. DAY, St. Andrews, Scotland.

SUPERIOR EDUCATION FOR THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, LOUGHBOROUGH, LEICESTERSHIRE.

In the re-organization and extension of this old Foundation, special care has been taken to provide a superior Education, not only for boys proceeding to the Universities, but also for those entering at once upon Professional or Commercial Life.

It is richly endowed and conducted by Masters of the highest University distinction, with well-qualified Assistants.

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1857.	Total number issued.	Daily average.
Quarter ending 31st March	1,469,599	19,085
Ditto 30th June	1,616,811	20,738
Ditto 30th Sept.	1,900,390	24,053
Ditto 31st Dec...	1,933,929	25,049
Total number issued in 1857....	6,940,129	
Ditto ditto 1856	5,662,983	
Total increase in 1857 above 1856	1,277,139	

Taking the concluding Quarters of 1856 and 1857, the figures have been:—

	Total number issued.	Daily average.
Quarter ending 31st Dec. 1857 ..	1,933,929	25,049
Ditto Ditto 1856 ..	1,360,398	17,420
Increase	573,034	7,629

Showing an increase in the Quarter just ended above the corresponding Quarter of 1856, of 7,603 per day.
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A new editor—not at all like our imaginary one—is in the field, a veteran in Elizabethan lore. Mr. Dyce had prepared himself for his new labours by a long and visible activity among Shakspeare's predecessors and contemporaries. That activity had been wise and fruitful. Searching criticism might find some flaws in Mr. Dyce's labours—defects, mistakes, omissions—yet on the whole, we feel grateful for what he has done, especially in editing poets, such as Peele and Webster, whose works had not been previously collected. We have often found comfort in his industry and care.

The idea of his edition of Shakspeare was at first a very good one, so far as concerned the mere text. He proposed to print the best text he could winnow out of the materials in his hand, and give it to his public without a word of comment, except here and there a reading in a foot-note. But this exception of a new reading here and there left the gate open; and we are sorry to say the flood entered at even this little opening. New readings required explanations, explanations led to comparisons, and comparisons to discussions and quarrels. Rings were formed,—not the fairy rings which Shakspeare imagined, in which Titania and her elfins sported on moonlight nights—but Holborn prize-rings—for rival commentators and rival editors, Singer, Collier, Knight, Dyce, and others, to fight out their quips, and oddities, and follies,—the Puck of the old Folio grinning aside at the mischief he has made. What, then, the reader may inquire, distinguishes Mr. Dyce's edition from the multitude of hot and quarrelsome volumes bearing the name of our "gentle" Shakspeare? This happy circumstance:—the notes, with their sound and fury, their insinuations, their insults, and their imputations, come after the play, like the old tabors, tomfoolery, and tobacco at the Globe or Blackfriars. No one is pestered with them unless he pleases. A good angel of a printer has thrust them out of sight, so that Shakspeare's page is unsoiled with the dust. Should the same sagacious printer have to do his work again for a new edition, we recommend him to put them altogether at the end of each volume, so that readers who love peace and wish to enjoy Shakspeare may tear them out and throw them on the fire.

This fault amended, we do not know, among the multitude of Shakspeares, one that we should prefer for our own use. Good paper, bold type, a clean page, correct printing, and a fair text, are not small merits. We should note in the margin a few more words from the Collier folio than Mr. Dyce has thought good to adopt:—and for the rest of our lives we should be content to read Shakspeare and dispense with his commentators.

The Life here given is less satisfactory than the text. At the outset Mr. Dyce proposed *not* to write a life, as he proposed *not* to write notes. Circumstances overpowered a faint resolution; and he very wisely, in our opinion, undertook to gather the scattered fragments of the Poet's story into his volumes. But here again the vices of an unsettled plan appear. Mr. Dyce has before him a heap of materials, but he has no mastery over them. On very many papers—even papers which he prints, and so far may be said to adopt—containing facts (or supposed facts) of the gravest importance, he gives the reader no judgment whatever. Other people's opinions he prints freely enough, but very provokingly refrains from telling us how far he thinks them right or wrong. As a whole, the Poet's Life is unworthy of the Poet's text.

What was Shakspeare's early occupation? Aubrey says he was a schoolmaster. Malone thinks he was a lawyer's clerk. Rowe says a woolstapler or a butcher. Mr. Dyce has not even formed an opinion,—and of those given the reader may take his choice! About the Poet's marriage we have a polyglot and characteristic passage:—

"To free our poet from the imputation which is suggested by a comparison of the date of the preliminary bond (Nov. 28th, 1582) with that of his first child's baptism (May 26th, 1583), some recent biographers have anxiously informed us that in those days betrothment was often regarded as a sufficient warrant for cohabitation before actual marriage. Such may have been the case: it by no means follows, however, that Shakespeare saw any excuse for his weakness in the conventional morality of the time. All things considered, Mr. Hunter perhaps is justified in terming this 'a marriage of evil auspices.' But it is unfair to conclude, as Malone and others have done, from certain passages in our author's plays, each of which passages more or less grows out of the incidents of the play,—that he had cause to complain of domestic unhappiness: indeed, without taking into account the tradition of his regular visits to Stratford, we have strong presumptive evidence to the contrary in the fact, that the wife of his youth was the companion of his latest years, when he had raised himself to opulence and to the position of a gentleman. Nor assuredly is he to be charged with any want of affection as a husband, because he bequeaths to her only his 'second best bed with the furniture;' for (as Mr. Knight first observed,—and it is strange that he should not have been anticipated in the remark), Shakespeare's estates, with the exception of a copyhold tenement expressly mentioned in his will, were freehold; and his widow was, of course, entitled to what the law terms dower."

The next point of importance is the alleged deer stealing—the satire on Lucy—and the Poet's migration to London. Mr. Dyce ventures in this case unusually near to an opinion of his own—though he stops short of saying that he believes (or rejects) the story:—

"Having fallen, we are told, into the company of some wild and disorderly young men, he was induced to assist them, on more than one occasion, in stealing deer from the park of Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote, in the neighbourhood of Stratford. For this offence (which certainly, in those days, used to be regarded as a venial frolic) he was treated, he thought, too harshly; and he repaid the severity by ridiculing Sir Thomas in a ballad. So bitter was its satire, that the prosecution against the writer was redoubled; and forsaking his family and occupation, he took shelter in the metropolis from his powerful enemy. Such is the story which tradition has handed down; and that it has some foundation in truth, cannot surely be doubted, notwithstanding what has been argued to the contrary by Malone, whose chief object in writing the Life of our poet was, to shake the credibility of the facts brought forward by Rowe. There is no mistaking the allusion to the Lucy family in the opening scene of 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' where Justice Shallow is highly indignant at Falstaff for having 'killed his deer': Slender informs us that the arms of the Shallows are a 'dozen white luces,' which the broken English of Sir Hugh Evans transforms into a 'dozen white *louses*.'"

We confess our own belief in the buck story—in spite of all that has been said against it. We are told that Lucy had no park. It is certain that he had deer: and the question is, not whether Shakspeare and the other wild Stratford blades broke into a park, but whether they purloined a buck. A buck might browse on a lawn such as that at Charlcote. Forest laws in Shakspeare's boyhood were mercilessly strict—and a violation of them was regarded by the commonalty as an act of daring nigh to the heroic. The soul of Robin Hood still lived in the midland counties, and gallant spirits found few pleasures more exciting or more popular than an occasional leap over the boundaries of forest law. When Blake was at College, as Aubrey tells us, "he would snare swans." Lord Dacres of the South, with deer in his own park, in a mere spirit of braving broke into Clinton's grounds, killed the keeper, and died for his frolic. Then, again—as the curious paper lately printed in the *Athenæum* proves—there had long been bad blood between the gentleman at Charlcote and the youth of Stratford. The Lucys were

among the first reformers in Warwickshire, the Stratford folks among the last. Bitter quarrels and accusations arose between Hall and Town; and those who have ever seen the fierceness of soul engendered in country quarters by such things, will readily understand how the bad blood of the parents would tempt the young Stratford fellows into acts of insult and retaliation. The fact of Charlcote park being small and the deer scanty, would add weight to the wrong and fire to the resentment.

We pass on to London. Here the timidity of our guide increases. One of the first facts named in his Life is the share which Shakspeare at an early period of his London career had acquired in the Globe and Blackfriars Theatres. The Ellesmere Paper, which makes him a sharer in 1589, is then quoted, with this noticeable criticism:—

"It is well known that the genuineness of these papers has been violently assailed; and wherever they are quoted in the present memoir, I leave the reader to determine whether they are to be relied upon as authorities or not."

—The reader must determine! Nearly the same is said with regard to the celebrated story of Lord Southampton giving Shakspeare a thousand pounds. Mr. Dyce very cautiously observes,—

"The general truth of this need hardly be questioned: Southampton was the liberal encourager of poets; and in the case of one whom he so esteemed and admired, we can easily believe that his generosity would exceed its wonted limits: but since the sum above mentioned was equivalent to nearly five thousand pounds in our own day, there is no rashness in affirming that tradition has magnified the gift."

—Very much magnified it, we imagine! Mr. Dyce says a thousand pounds in the days of Shakspeare would be five thousand pounds now. But this is not all. A thousand pounds in those days would buy an annuity of two hundred pounds. Lent to the State, a hundred pounds bought a pension of twenty pounds a year for life. Scores of such annuities were bought in the reign of James the First,—as the Grant Books at the State Paper Office show. And if Mr. Dyce be right in his assertion that money was then worth five times its present value, a gift of a thousand pounds down—for which sum an income of two hundred pounds a year might have been purchased—was equal to an annuity in our money of a thousand a year! Now, we ourselves think this gift of the thousand pounds altogether doubtful. It rests on no good evidence. It defies probability. No reason for it can be imagined. Southampton was not very rich, Shakspeare was not very poor. Had this large sum ever been received by the Poet, what did he do with it? Every document yet discovered helps us to see that his wealth was slowly—gradually—gained. The largest sum he is known to have laid out was less than five hundred pounds. We suggest this new reading of the tradition—to serve until a better turns up—Southampton gave Shakspeare, not a fortune, but a supper.

It is somewhat strange that as Mr. Dyce leans lovingly towards the romantic tale of this munificent gift, he should silently pass over that event in Southampton's life in which alone (so far as we know) he and his political friends ever sought aid or service from the poor players—the rising of Lord Essex. That Southampton tried to make the Globe comedians ministers to the mutiny, is clear. That the play selected by the conspirators was Shakspeare's 'Richard the Second' is pretty clear too. Mr. Charles Knight thinks the temporary ruin of Southampton coloured and saddened the course of Shakspeare's life. We may not go so far as Mr. Knight, but that Shakspeare was in various ways affected by the Essex plot we cannot doubt. The subject requires a thorough investigation, and we commend it to Mr. Collier, who is working, as we understand, anew on his Life of the Poet.

Proceed we in our tale:—

"Private dwellings in those days did not furnish the accommodations and comforts which they now afford; and conviviality was confined almost entirely to taverns and ordinaries. At the Mermaid Tavern, Sir Walter Raleigh had instituted a club, which included among its members Jonson, Beaumont, Fletcher, Selden, Donne, and others eminent for genius and learning. That Shakespeare also belonged to it we can hardly question; and there most probably it was that he and Jonson delighted the company with those brilliant and good-natured repartees, of which Fuller, from the accounts still current in his own time, has preserved a memorial. 'Many,' he says, 'were the wit-combats betwixt him and Ben Jonson, which two I behold like a Spanish great gallion and an English man-of-war: Master Jonson (like the former) was built far higher in learning, solid but slow in his performances; Shakespeare with the English man-of-war, lesser in bulk, but lighter in sailing, could turn with all tides, tack about and take advantage of all winds, by the quickness of his wit and invention.'"

We think this story of a convivial society founded by Raleigh may possibly be true. That Shakspeare was a member of it may be also true. But we wish Mr. Dyce had given us his *authority* for saying that Raleigh founded the club—and his *reason* for concluding that Shakspeare attended its meetings. Raleigh, Shakspeare, and Bacon are the three men of their age, and we should delight to see them—or any of them—brought nearer to each other. *Is* there any evidence that Raleigh founded the convivial club at the Mermaid?

On the relation of the Poet to the two sovereigns Elizabeth and James (a topic that demands and would reward minute inquiry) Mr. Dyce is brief. With regard to the great Queen, he writes:—

"Queen Elizabeth died on the 24th of March 1602-3. She was fond of theatrical performances; and we have the testimony of Ben Jonson that she justly appreciated the dramatist who was the brightest ornament of her reign:

> Sweet Swan of Avon, what a sight it were
> To see thee in our waters yet appear,
> And make those flights upon the banks of Thames
> *That so did take Eliza* and our James!

To the same effect is a passage in Chettle's 'Englandes Mourning Garment,' 1603, where, under the name of Melicert, Shakespeare is admonished for having failed to celebrate in an elegy the lately deceased Queen:

> Nor doth the silver-tongued Melicert,
> Drop from his honied Muse one sable teare
> To mourne her death *that graced his desert,*
> *And to his laies opened her royall eare.*
> Shepheard, remember our Elizabeth,
> And sing her Rape done by that Tarquin, Death.

Indeed, she could hardly have been insensible to the most enchanting compliment ever paid by genius to royal vanity,—the allusion to the Virgin Queen in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'; forming, as it does, so striking a contrast to the gross and vulgar flattery with which other contemporary poets strove to soothe her ear:

> That very time I saw (but thou couldst not),
> Flying between the cold moon and the earth,
> Cupid all arm'd: a certain aim he took
> At a fair vestal throned by the west,
> And loos'd his love-shaft smartly from his bow,
> As it should pierce a hundred thousand hearts:
> But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft
> Quench'd in the chaste beams of the watery moon,
> And the imperial votaress passed on,
> In maiden meditation, fancy free.—Act ii. sc. i.

We are told that 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' was written by the command of Her Majesty, who had been so pleased with Falstaff in the Two Parts of 'King Henry the Fourth,' that she desired to see him in the character of a lover: and the anecdote may possibly be true, though it cannot be traced farther back than the beginning of the last century."

Here is *no* explanation of the very singular fact (when considered as part of the literary history of his time) that Shakspeare wrote no elegy, to figure among the elegies innumerable produced by the Queen's death. Another fact unnoted by Mr. Dyce—but equally noticeable—is, that Shakspeare wrote no "poem gratulatorie" to the new King. Meaner bards tuned their harps and poured their rhymes before the royal pedant—Jonson, Daniel, Harrington,—not Shakspeare. Nor did he ever break this silence in favour of the new King, or the new King's family or friends. Yet this very singular fact is overlooked by the biographers. With this pre-eminent exception, all the poets in London sang the glories of Prince Henry. Shakspeare alone composed no invocation to him living, and no monody on him dead.

In connexion with this point we must quote another line from Mr. Dyce:—"In King James the drama found a kind and liberal patron." This is one of the sayings repeated from lip to lip until every one supposes it must be true. Yet we believe it is wholly false. James was idle and fond of amusements. He had plays performed at Whitehall and at Hampton Court, in the fashion of Elizabeth. But that he loved plays in themselves or was kind to the poor players is not in any sense *true*. That he had any sympathy for Shakspeare in particular as dramatist or actor—or any suspicion of the royalty of his genius—a fact generally assumed, as though Shakspeare's credit, and not the King's, were affected—is a mere invention of later times. The fact is, James feared and hated the poets, and treated the players merely as amusing vagabonds. He thought them bad company, and warned his son against allowing them to creep into his affections. Had the King felt kindly towards Shakspeare he could easily—properly and promptly—have marked his kindness by some gracious gift, such as he had power to bestow and such as belonged of right to the poets. He appointed a master of the revels, a licenser of plays, a poet laureate,—but none of these offices fell to Shakspeare. Mr. Dyce says:—

"The tradition that King James, on some occasion, wrote with his own hand 'an amicable letter' to Shakespeare, is not to be dismissed as altogether unworthy of credit. Mr. Collier cannot believe 'that James I. should have so far condescended:' but it is certain that the condescension of that monarch was frequently extreme,—his familiarity most unkinglike."

This is odd enough, from Messrs. Collier and Dyce. Does Mr. Dyce really think it would have been an extreme condescension in James to have written a note to Shakspeare? Why, James wrote letters to barbers and grooms and falconers. But we believe the whole story of the letter an invention; and, with Mr. Collier, we reject it, though assuredly not for Mr. Collier's reasons.

Mr. Dyce does not seem to be aware of the discovery of a William Shakspeare in the musters of the trained soldiers (trained militia, we should now say) of the hundred of Barlichway in September, 1605, the year of the Gunpowder Plot. The discovery is recent (as readers of the *Athenæum* know), and the fact has not yet been critically examined and its exact value fixed. This William Shakspeare, we are inclined to hope, may have been the Poet. In July of that year Shakspeare made the largest of his purchases:—the moiety of a lease of the tithes, great and small, of Stratford, Old Stratford, Bishopton, and Welcome,—paying down for them 450*l.* Residence in the locality is, we think, implied in such an investment. The Poet's retirement to Warwickshire at this time, rather than a little

later on, would agree with Ward's statement that some of his later plays were written at Stratford. Being on the spot, a man of order and substance, with a stake in the country, he would be qualified for the militia, like other proprietors and farmers of the district. Warwickshire, like all the midland shires, was at that time troubled with priests. Jesuits met in woods and lonely houses to prepare a rising in the midland counties, to second Fawkes and Catesby in their London enterprise. Orders went down from the Privy Council to sheriffs and lord lieutenants to count their forces and prepare the musters. William Shakspeare is returned, with a few others, to the Secretary of State as "trained soldiers,"—as part of the Warwickshire public force. Would the words "trained soldier"—supposing this William Shakspeare were the poet—imply previous training—some knowledge of the use of arms? There would be no difficulty in comprehending a certain amount of half-martial experience, short of actual warfare, in Shakspeare. An actor of heroic parts had to learn many things which belonged to the education of a soldier,—fencing, marching, musketry. Some of Shakspeare's associates had been soldiers — for example, Ben Jonson and John Donne. Ben was an excellent swordsman. Dancing, leaping, fencing, and fighting (sometimes very deadly fighting too), were the sports of every tavern—of all the Mermaid and Mitre men—and, indeed, the after-dinner amusement of every society. In these circumstances Shakspeare might have won that knowledge of arms to which his works testify in many places. His plays are full of warlike ardour; some think, of military tastes and knowledge. No writer has ever clothed in such glorious language the pomp and circumstance of war. Had he ever borne arms in his youth? The question may at least be asked. The silence of his biographers is no answer. No biographer of Donne, so far as we know, has mentioned the fact that he had served in a camp. Yet, it is perfectly certain, from his own words in the 'Miscellany Epigrams,' that he had mounted guard and shouldered a pike in the Low Countries. Had the gentle Shakspeare seen enough of that glorious service to justify his return to a Secretary of State anxious to count his forces as a trained soldier? Where so much is apocryphal and perplexing, this is at least a fair subject for speculation.

The Memoirs of the Duke of Saint-Simon on the Reign of Louis XIV. and the Regency. Abridged from the French by Bayle St. John. Vols. III. and IV. (Chapman & Hall.)

In our review of the first eleven volumes of the French edition of St.-Simon, edited by Cheruel, and of the first series of the abridgment by Mr. Bayle St. John [*Athen.* No. 1544,] we entered at length into the life of the author of the 'Mémoires,' and the merits of his historical portraits.

Our last extract exhibited the motley group at court, all sleeping together in one room, one couple in bed, and the rest scattered about on chairs, couches, and carpet, wherever they could find rest for their wearied bodies and their supposed grief at the death of "Monseigneur." In continuing the work from the latter period Mr. St. John has used the 'Mémoires' "like slashing Bentley with his desp'rate hook," but he is not without justification, and English readers may be inclined to think that a little more clearing would only have made a healthier atmosphere.

In this atmosphere, such as it is, we have, with few exceptions, a most unwholesome set of actors. At Versailles, a gorgeous, glittering, unclean throng, "lull'd by the sweet Nepenthe of a court," and utterly careless of anything except the gratification of their own caprices. In the capital, a Parliament beginning to think. In the shops, a *bourgeoisie* beginning to speak. In the provinces, a people devoured by Lieutenant Governors, or by wolves. Here and there, perhaps, a man was to be found who had some indefinite idea that *reform* was a desirable thing; but no man dreamed that it was beginning. It was so, nevertheless. Despotic King and princes; impure dukes and duchesses, illiterate cardinals, corrupted judges, ladies with lumps of venom instead of hearts, and gentlemen with pinches of strong poison for the *bouillon* of those who stood in their way;—these all evidently believed that the relative positions of themselves and the "low people" were fixed for ever. A few, who had kept their faces bright, by looking away from Court and upwards to Heaven, prophesied a coming deluge; but if these obtained belief, it was with the feeling that the noble believers were safely perched above flood-mark. Besides, who would dare to open the flood-gates, and sweep all that was so glittering and looked so stable into one universal wreck? If that traitor came at all, it would surely be when Heaven could so far forget itself as to set no value upon nobility. Meantime, royal dukes amused themselves by attempts to raise the devil; the "low people" consigned them and their order to the agent whose appearance they invoked,—and a quiet gentleman entered on the stage, whom some persons subsequently took for Satan, and who assuredly helped to send throne and aristocracy into the deepest abyss within the infernal manor.

This quiet gentleman terribly ruffled not only the coronetted sinners, but the well-meaning coronetted simpletons. See how, with his nose in the air, St.-Simon first points out the quiet but terrible individual, in the days of the Regency, when life in high places was of a quality to make Belphegor hide his head in his hat for very shame. "Arouet, son of a notary, who was employed by my father and me until his death," says the ducal patron, "was exiled and sent to Tulle at this time (the early part of 1716), for some verses very satirical and very impudent. I should not amuse myself by *writing down such a trifle*, if this same Arouet, having become a great poet and Academician, under the name of Voltaire, had not also become—after many tragical adventures,—*a manner of personage* in the republic of letters, and even achieved a *sort of importance* among *certain people*." How exquisitely significant is the contempt that runs through this paragraph. The Duke clearly held the lawyer's son to be a fool, and he was quite as clearly of the poet's opinion, that

> The zeal of fools offends at any time,
> But most of all the zeal of fools in rhyme.

But caging the bird did not destroy his power of singing, and when Arouet was again free, he sang to stronger purpose than ever. His whole tragedy of 'Œdipus' is not indeed a satire against, so much as a scourge laid mercilessly on the loins of the Regent, who loved his daughters better than he did his son the "grand nigaud de Duc de Chartres," as Dubois unjustly calls him; and who of his daughters made the hard-drinking, false-swearing, profligate Duchess de Berri his favourite. This circumstance gave birth to a volcano of epigrams, and the Regent himself laughed, or pretended to laugh, as they exploded. The epigrams, and the song "Philippe est un joli mignon" had their day. Then came the more serious "Philippiques," of La Grange Chancel. St.-Simon himself admits the force and the beauty of this poem,—a poem which brought into the eyes of the Regent tears, not of repentance, but indignation. The wedge was in, and Voltaire, who had already sharpened his satirical arrows by using them on "the Moabites" and "the Ammonites," now sent them in whole sheaves against the morals of the Palais-Royal and the Luxembourg, the respective residences of the Regent and his daughter, by the production of his 'Œdipe.' The most remarkable circumstance attending the appearance of this piece on the stage was that the author obtained permission of the Regent to have it played, on the ground that it was a species of homage to himself and his government. Nothing, then, is more clear than the fact that governments which are hated or despised are never safe against the attacks of the press or the stage, in some shape or other. Here was "a manner of personage," as St.-Simon calls Voltaire, who not only obtained permission to represent a piece which, under certain changes of characters and incidents, was said to strike a terrible blow at the highest heads in France; but the Regent, who was chiefly aimed at, promised to be present, and kept his promise, in company with his daughter, the Duchess de Berri. On many of the bills of the day, the name of "Œdipe" was erased by passers-by, who wrote "Philippe" over it; Dufresne, who acted the chief character, wore a wig exactly like that of the Regent, and at certain passages the pit turned round with murmurs towards the Regent's box, where he sat impassive, while the *roués* in the boxes darted looks of wrath and contempt upon the malignant *parterre*. Dubois counselled the Regent to shut the author up in the Bastille; but Philippe, more wisely, and perhaps feeling his withers unwrung, and acknowledging the right of Voltaire to compose a tragedy on a subject already treated by Corneille, sent to the former a gold medal, bearing the effigy of "Philippe d'Orléans."

Whether the Arouet de Voltaire, whom St.-Simon dismisses in a few contemptuous words, and Dubois paints more at length—painting him as faithfully as he hated him heartily,—whether Voltaire was justified or not by facts to make his assault on the Regent by his tragedy of 'Œdipe,' it is certain that he laid hold with the tightest grasp, and worked with the mightiest power that lever which had the sufferings, the contempt, and the wrath of the people for a fulcrum, and therewith helped to toss into ruins that mighty fabric which courtiers fondly thought was made to last for ever. St.-Simon saw in the applier of this lever only a *manner of a personage* with a *sort of importance*. Dubois (or his editor) judged more correctly of the notary's son. "This rascal Arouet," says the Cardinal, in his 'Mémoires,' "scratches with one hand and caresses with the other; he flatters and calumniates; his nature partakes of that of the cat, the most treacherous of household animals. At Thibet, he would have adored what people worship there of the Grand Lama; at Paris he laughs at all that. He has neither heart nor soul; but he has wit, and he has *only that*."

Without heart or soul in a leader, the cause of an oppressed people may not fail, but it is sure to suffer. The wit of Voltaire was sharp enough to prick and so burst the "bladder of a court," but it could do nothing more. It could spoil, but not repair; it taught men to disbelieve, but gave them no new and reasonable faith. And yet Voltaire, if he had not a mission, was not without his uses. It is impossible to read these Memoirs of St.-Simon

without feeling that the only road to improvement was through much necessary destruction. And in huge destruction down at last went—

> Such painted puppets, such a varnished race
> Of shallow gewgaws, only dress and face!
> Such waxen noses, stately staring things,
> No wonder some folks bow'd and thought them kings!

Of these painted puppets we will now select one or two from the show-box re-arranged by Mr. St. John. Here is the Duke of Orleans, in his religious aspect.—

"His passionate desire, like that of his companions in morals, was this, that it would turn out that there is no God; but he had too much enlightenment to be an atheist; who is a particular kind of fool much more rare than is thought. This enlightenment importuned him; he tried to extinguish it and could not. A mortal soul would have been to him a resource; but he could not convince himself of its existence. A God and an immortal soul, threw him into sad straits, and yet he could not blind himself to the truth of both the one and the other. I can say then this, I know of what religion he was not; nothing more. I am sure, however, that he was very ill at ease upon this point, and that if a dangerous illness had overtaken him, and he had had the time, he would have thrown himself into the hands of all the priests and all the capuchins of the town. His great foible was to pride himself upon his impiety and to wish to surpass in that everybody else. I recollect that one Christmas time, at Versailles, when he accompanied the King to morning prayers and to the three midnight masses, he surprised the Court by his continued application in reading a volume he had brought with him, and which appeared to be a prayer-book. The chief *femme de chambre* of Madame la Duchesse d'Orleans, much attached to the family, and very free, as all good old domestics are, transfixed with joy at M. le Duc d'Orleans's application to his book, complimented him upon it the next day, in the presence of others. M. le Duc d'Orleans allowed her to go on some time, and then said, 'You are very silly, Madame Imbert. Do you know what I was reading? It was 'Rabelais,' that I brought with me for fear of being bored."

If the Regent ever prayed at all, it was that God would visit him with sudden death, and St.-Simon thinks that Heaven especially cursed him by listening to his prayer. It is, however, clear that in those days there were both in France and Spain very eminent men in the church hardly qualified to help a sinner in his perplexity. We may illustrate this by a Royal marriage scene at Madrid, where the chief officiating priest was in an astounding condition of ignorance. The occasion was the marriage of the heir to the Spanish throne with the daughter of the Regent. What a commotion would there be, if anything like it *could* befall in our Chapel Royal.—

"The prie-dieu of the King was placed in front of the altar, a short distance from the steps, precisely as the King's prie-dieu is placed at Versailles, but closer to the altar, and with a cushion on each side of it. The chapel was void of courtiers. I placed myself to the right of the King's cushion just beyond the edge of the carpet, and amused myself there better than I had expected. Cardinal Borgia, pontifically clad, was in the corner, his face turned towards me, learning his lesson between two chaplains in surplices, who held a large book open in front of him. The good prelate did not know how to read; he tried, however, and read aloud, but inaccurately. The chaplains took him up, he grew angry, scolded them, recommenced, was again corrected, again grew angry, and to such an extent, that he turned round upon them and shook them by their surplices. I laughed as much as I could; for he perceived nothing, so occupied and entangled was he with his lesson. Marriages in Spain are performed in the afternoon, and commence at the door of the church, like baptisms. The King, the Queen, the Prince, and the Princess arrived with all the court, and the King was announced. 'Let them wait,' said the Cardinal in choler, 'I am not ready.' They waited, in fact, and the Cardinal continued his lesson, redder than his hat, and still furious. At last he went to the door, at which a ceremony took place that lasted some time. Had I not been obliged to continue at my post, curiosity would have made me follow him. That I lost some amusement is certain, for I saw the King and Queen laughing and looking at their prie-dieu, and all the court laughing also. The nuncio arriving and seeing by the position I had taken up that I was preceding him, again indicated his surprise to me by gestures, repeating, 'Signor, signor;' but I had resolved to understand nothing, and laughingly pointed out the Cardinal to him, and reproached him for not having better instructed the worthy prelate for the honour of the Sacred College. The nuncio understood French very well, but spoke it very badly. This banter and the innocent air with which I gave it, without appearing to notice his demonstrations, created such a fortunate diversion, that nobody else was thought of; more especially as the poor Cardinal more and more caused amusement while continuing the ceremony, during which, he neither knew where he was nor what he was doing, being taken up and corrected every moment by his chaplains, and fuming against them so that neither the King nor the Queen could contain themselves. It was the same with everybody else who witnessed the scene."

As a *pendant* to this Cardinal Borgia, take Cardinal Dubois on the Sunday after his "creation."—

"The Easter Sunday after he was made Cardinal, Dubois woke about eight o'clock, rang his bells as though he would break them, called for his people with the most horrible blasphemies, vomited forth a thousand filthy expressions and insults, raved at everybody because he had not been awakened, said that he wanted to say mass, but knew not how to find time, occupied as he was. After this very beautiful preparable, he very wisely abstained from saying mass, and I don't know whether he ever did say it after his consecration. He had taken for private secretary one Verrier, whom he had unfrocked from the Abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Pres, the business of which he had conducted for twenty years, with much cleverness and intelligence. He soon accommodated himself to the humours of the Cardinal, and said to him all he pleased. One morning he was with the Cardinal, who asked for something that could not at once be found. Thereupon Dubois began to blaspheme, to storm against his clerks, saying that if he had not enough he would engage twenty, thirty, fifty, a hundred, and making the most frightful din. Verrier tranquilly listened to him. The Cardinal asked him if it was not a terrible thing to be so ill-served, considering the expense he was put to; then broke out again, and pressed him to reply. 'Monseigneur,' said Verrier, 'engage one more clerk, and give him, for sole occupation, to swear and storm for you, and all will go well; you will have much more time to yourself, and will be better served.' The Cardinal burst out laughing, and was appeased."

St.-Simon and the Cardinal thoroughly hated each other, and each paints the other in his 'Mémoires' with a pencil dipped in the strongest vitriolic acid. An impartial judgment, however, will allow that the Duke has not done much wrong to the Cardinal, and that the latter has done even less to the Duke, whom he describes *only* as vain, crawling, proud, rampant, and partial. This is to be remembered at every page, whether St.-Simon flatters, rebukes, or makes simple record without a word of comment. In fact, he was a gorgeous simpleton, who thought the *grandes entrées* the next best thing to Paradise,—his only standard for estimation of man was that man's rank,—and he clearly held that whatever became of the souls of the *canaille*, the Almighty was not very likely to deal hardly with the souls of gentlemen. And yet there was some common sense and some truthfulness of religious feeling about the Duke,—but the first did not give him the power of perception beyond his nose, and the latter did not help him to appreciate men, the very salt of corrupted times and polluted society, such as Fénelon and one or two others who worked in Fénelon's spirit. Nevertheless, *we* ought to be grateful for being what he is to us,—the most amusing historian of his own period.

English Hearts and English Hands; or, the Railway and the Trenches. By the Author of 'Memorials of Captain Hedley Vicars.' (Nisbet & Co.)

THE number of excellent and energetic ladies at present engaged in doing their duty is a fact that, to a meditative mind at least, is exceedingly suggestive. We do not mean Ruths, or Rachels, or Julias, that shine out their little light on a naughty world, and go out anonymously; but great flaring torches of piety, electric lamps, that will and must be seen, and which the world had better take notice of at once, if it would avoid unpleasant consequences. Such a lamp we are invited to acknowledge as at present exhibited in a pretty model village some fourteen miles away in Kent. Those who "are placed by Providence in that position of life" may take a first-class train down to Beckenham and judge for themselves, while "that great mass who eat their bread under the heavier portion of the primeval curse" may, if they choose, get 'English Hearts,' from a railway station or a suburban bookshop, from which they will learn a good deal about "high and delicate feeling," "true sympathy," "earthly sorrow," and the cultivation of a friendship with labourers "based upon the firm foundation of 'the hidden man of the heart'" and—tea-parties. Resident in the village of Beckenham, it appears, there is at present a very estimable single lady. After raising a mausoleum of half-a-million duodecimos to the memory of the gallant Capt. Hedley Vicars, her English heart and English hand were impatient of rest. At this juncture, with the returning swallows, on a fine March evening, an exceedingly fine-looking body of men were seen descending into leafy Beckenham. Bluff and hale and beefy, full of savage blood and sinew, their sunburnt necks noosed with loose red kerchiefs, with flaunting waistcoats and generously open shirts, highlows and hosen coated with primitive earth, sidelong-eyed, thick-haired, Herculean, like a drove of mountain cattle,—they came, by fits and starts, along. Our Christian spinster scanned them as a Roman maiden might the proportions of a band of handsome Goths, and dwelt with delight on their "manly forms," "their magnificent strength," and here and there a figure that rose massive "as a church tower." Very fine heathen material, assuredly, to attemper and adapt to pious biographical uses! How sweet, as Schiller says, the union of the strong with the tender!—how picturesque, porcelain by the side of earth!—the weaker by the rougher vessel! But, "to the marriage of pure minds let us not admit impediments." Let us introduce our English-hearted lady on her first free-and-easy visit, Mrs. Jellaby-wise, to a navvies' cottage in Beckenham.—

"It was on Sunday, the 13th of March, that I first attempted to seek them out. About seven in the evening, I went to a cottage where several were lodging, and asked for one of the family (whom I had formerly visited in his illness), as an easy introduction to the strangers. A tall, strong man, in a fustian jacket, opened the door scarcely wide enough to show his face. 'Harry aint here just now.'—'But I suppose I shall see him if I wait, shall I not? I will walk in, if you will allow me.'—'Well, you can, if you like; but we're a lot of rough uns.'—'O, thank you, I do not mind that;

you will be very civil to me, I am sure. Would you get me a chair?' An intelligent-looking youth darted forward, dusted a chair with the tail of another man's coat, and placed it for me near the table. I inquired if any of them had been at church; but not one had thought of it. They listened with attentive interest to an account of Mr. Chalmers's morning sermon, on the occasion of the death of a medical man who had been residing in Beckenham, with a sketch of his history. Several of them expressed strong admiration of Dr. R——'s kindness and generosity to the poor, whilst himself working hard, mentally, for his own support; and the young man, whose name was Edward Perry, said, 'I know that brain-labour is harder than hand-labour.' When the narrative was ended, he said, 'Well, ma'am, it's a beautiful story, but in a measure it passes by me, because I don't believe the Bible.'"

Having got our sceptical navvie into a difficulty, the authoress, as an authoress is bound, gets him out in a very melting way. Throughout the volume the sensibility of the navvie character, when operated upon by proper lotions of female English heart and a proper application of female English hand, is exceedingly remarkable. The authoress and the navvies reciprocate tears in a manner that recalls certain lachrymose and ingenious statues. Never were more wonderful navvies. For the sake of the authoress they will do as they wish to be done by,—they will drink tea rather than beer,—they will carry as amulets little Testaments in their waistcoat-pockets which the authoress has written in,—they will give up their new shoes and wear old ones in order to enable their landlords to attend church,—they will eat their dinner meditating, on church stiles,—they will renounce their wicked muscular ways,—and, instead of taking interest in human and gallic combats, and the delights of "pitch and toss," they will sit and study a Noah's ark; or browbeat a Scripture puzzle or game. If any taint of pugilistic lust occasionally exhibit itself, it is only when they are rivals for the authoress's esteem, and are accused of intemperance in the matter of buns or tea.

The authoress works upon the navvies' emotions generally by tea and tracts. Now and then she regales them with the *sight* of the dining-room in the Rectory. "Such a *sight* of books, and such a large dinner-table—it was just like heaven," a navvie is reported exclaiming; "a luxury which," the authoress truly remarks, "we can hardly appreciate." Now and then she prays with a fine example of strength, though "ten minutes after I had left these fine impulsive full-grown children with tears on their cheeks they were fighting with knives." On the breaking out of the Russian war the navvies after a time "slope" to the Crimea, and, as might be expected, they are continually writing about Capt. Hedley Vicars's Memoirs. Copies of this work are presented in certain meritorious cases. A grateful Hibernian on his return greets the authoress. The scene is curious.—

"He was just sitting down to a smoking hot supper. 'You must not come till you have done justice to that hot pie, Peter.' But in two minutes he was on one of the benches before me. 'Oh, Peter, you have left your supper unfinished.'—'And wasn't it fitting I should when you were going to speak for our sowls, lady?' * * 'I brought ye some beautiful pictures home, but they were stolen with my kit as we landed. But I've one pretty thing left, I bought it at Malta,' and he slowly drew out of his pocket a little silver crucifix; 'you must have that.'—'Oh no, Peter, I could not take it; it is too costly.'—'No, lady, I did not pay much for it, and you had better take it—*you had better.*'—'Why had I better take it, Peter?'—'It is safer with you. You will not worship it. Perhaps I should.' * * After he had gone away, his little crucifix weighed heavily on my heart. It was 'not safe' for him to keep it, he had said. But what had he left *that could refine his taste, or be associated with softened feeling?* Something he must have to make a little treasure of. A silver pencil, with an onyx-stone seal, was on my desk, and a carved ivory box for its case. It was the sort of thing to remind him of our conversation, and of the marked texts in his Bible. So I hastened through the village in the hope of finding him still at his lodgings. He stood at the door, and I put the pencil-case into his hand. It was delightful to see his look of astonishment and pleasure. 'Did you walk so fast and come here out of breath to bring this for me?' Then he held up the pencil-case delicately with the tip of his great finger and thumb, as if fearful of crushing it; and after a pause added, 'It shall be buried with me.'"

In Sabbatarianism the authoress is a nice casuist. Having to travel on Sunday for the purpose of seeing some of her navvies, who were about to sail, our pious lady considers locomotion by railway, steam-boat, or cab. The cab is decided upon, as the cabman possibly might be converted. A cab is hired for the day, and the cabman is ordered to put up his horse and attend Divine Service! Real hearty English sympathy, and wise and understanding communion with labouring men, we can appreciate, and will not be slow to forward; but an attempt to convert honest heathens into puling, if not hypocritical, milksops appears to us far from commendable. Why should navvies "slope" into Scripture readers, and have their feelings "worked up"? We note, that with true womanly charity Miss Nightingale is never once alluded to.

Respecting the book as a whole, we think with that navvie whom our authoress asked whether her publication would be likely to promote vanity in any of them. The reply is worthy of Barkis. "Whether it would be likely to promote vanity? I cannot see as how it could, nohow, but to yourself, and I hope and believe not that."

The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature. By William Thomas Lowndes. New Edition, Revised, Corrected and Enlarged. Vol. I. Part I. (Bohn.)

THERE seems to be no good reason why a Bibliographical should not be made as entertaining as a Biographical Dictionary. The rise and progress, the fortunes and final fate of a poem or a history are often quite as full of interest as those of its author. Take, for instance, Gray's 'Elegy,' from the date of its first appearance, and the three or four lines of "faint praise" with which it was damned in the *Monthly Review*, to the position it now holds, about a century afterwards, with nearer three than two hundred translations, and familiar to every reader in every language, from Peru to St. Petersburg. Many, indeed, are the anecdotes connected with its career, from the time when Wolfe, dropping down the St. Lawrence to mount the heights of Abraham, told his companions in the boat that he would rather have written that poem than win Quebec on the morrow, up to the day when Daniel Webster, as his strength was failing, had it read to him on his death-bed. Or take the career of such a periodical as the *Edinburgh Review*, from its sudden burst on the public from the conclave of young lawyers in Buccleugh Place, to the quarrel with Walter Scott, which led to the *Quarterly Review*, and the attack on Byron, which led to the 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.' In the case of the 'Elegy,' the fortunes of the poem may perhaps find a place in an extended biography of the poet. In the case of the *Review*, a Bibliographical Dictionary seems to be the only book in which a continuous account of its history may be fitly niched; and such an account is as necessary a key to the proper understanding of the literary history of the period as a biography of Scott or Byron.

The 'Bibliographer's Manual' before us no more aspires to be a work of this description than an ordinary peerage or baronetage to give us an adequate biography of Lord Lyndhurst or Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. With an ambitious title, it simply aims at doing for English literature what in his 'Bookseller's Manual,' ('Manuel du Libraire,') Brunet has done with some success for the literature of Europe. According to its title-page, it contains "an account of rare, curious and useful books published in or relating to Great Britain and Ireland, from the invention of printing, with bibliographical and critical notices, collations of the rarer articles, and the prices at which they have been sold during the present century." It contains, indeed, somewhat more than this, for we find several works recorded in it which belong neither in subject nor in place of publication to the British islands: the 'Transactions of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia,' for instance, and the 'Asiatic Researches' of Calcutta. It aims apparently, therefore, at giving a selection from the whole mass of literature composed in the English language,—a language of which London is still the capital, but which is now spoken by more millions beyond the compass of the British islands than it counts within them.

The history of 'The Bibliographer's Manual' is itself a chequered one. It met with poor success during its publication in parts, which was completed in the year 1834, and up to the period of Mr. Lowndes's death, in 1842, it still continued in small demand. Since the death of the original author and of Mr. Pickering, the original publisher, it has begun to be sought after. Of late, as Mr. Bohn mentions in the Preface to the present edition, a copy has been known to sell at an auction for upwards of 7*l*. The value thus stamped on the work induced Mr. Bohn to purchase the copyright of Mr. Pickering's executors, with the view of re-issuing it in a cheap and popular form. "But on examining the first few proofs," he tells us in the Preface, "he unexpectedly found so much to correct and complete that he felt it necessary to change his plans and bestow considerably more care upon the editing than he originally contemplated." "It has not been attempted," he says further on, "to make the book perfect, but merely to amend and improve it, by supplying manifest deficiencies, and completing the accounts of such works as were in progress when Lowndes wrote." "Entirely new works first published since the time of Lowndes are intentionally excluded, being reserved for a supplementary volume of modern literature."

We are sorry that Mr. Bohn did not "attempt to make the book perfect," for there are few men who are better qualified to carry it several stages towards that desirable terminus. That the book is an imperfect one is acknowledged with great candour by Lowndes himself in the original preface: that, imperfect as it is, it is of value is shown by the increasing demand for it, and, indeed, it bears in nearly every page marks of care and diligence which, in the face of the discouragements that Lowndes laboured under, do him the greatest credit. But there are certain defects in it, both of plan and execution, which it would be very desirable to see remedied in the new edition, and which, as only one-eighth portion of it has yet been issued, there is still room to amend. We hope we shall be doing good service to Mr. Bohn in pointing out a few of these, as we are sure that if he take it in

hand to amend them he will be doing good service to the public. The articles which he has already re-written on "Bibles" and "Breviaries," are two of the best in the book.

In the first place a great number of works are admitted whose room would be more desirable than their company. In the very first page we find the following entry:—

"A. T.—History of the Azores or Western Islands, Lond. 1813, 4to. With maps and other engravings. Dedicated to the Earl of Moira, by T. A., Capt. of Light Dragoons. 7*s*. A miserable compilation."

The 'Bibliographer's Manual' professes to contain a notice of books that are "rare, curious and useful." To which class does "a miserable compilation" of the year 1813 belong?

Further on we find the 'Narrative of a Voyage round the World,' by Arago, the astronomer's brother, characterized as "a frivolous and worthless narrative, full of ridiculous blunders." This book also has not even the recommendation of being rare. There are hundreds upon hundreds with dates before 1700 that have no other recommendation whatever, and are to the last degree insignificant. Take, for instance,—

"Batchiler John. Virgin's Pattern, in the exemplary life and lamented death of Mrs. Susannah Perwich, of Hackney. Lond. 1661. 12*s*. Prefixed is a portrait of Mrs. Perwich, by T. Cross. Bindley, pt. I, 519. 11*s*."

Surely Mrs. Susannah Perwich might be dismissed with advantage to make room for Miss Jane Austen, of whose admirable novels, the delight of Scott and Southey, there is no notice whatever in 'The Bibliographer's Manual.'

One of the most valuable features of the Manual is, that occasionally a few words of criticism are given to point out the peculiar recommendation of the work under notice. Thus, of Braithwaite's 'History of the Revolutions in the Empire of Morocco,' we are told that the work contains "valuable information on the moral and physical state of the people, written by one who was an eye-witness of the events he describes," and of Nathaniel Bacon's 'Discourse of the Uniformity of the Government of England,' that "this work is highly praised by the Earl of Chatham in his letters to his nephew." Unfortunately these notices, which are both curious and useful, are in the 'Bibliographical Manual' also rare. The value of the work would be much increased if some brief notice of the reason why it is inserted were affixed to every article, and in thousands of cases this might be done with little additional trouble.

Several corrections and additions will be needed in the account given by Lowndes of the first editions of some very distinguished works. Of the 'Pilgrim's Progress' he mentions none earlier than 1706. The date of publication of the first edition was, indeed, long an obscure point; but it was cleared up some fourteen or fifteen years ago, though even Lord Macaulay appears to remain in the dark on the point. "'The Pilgrim's Progress,'" he tells us in his Life of Bunyan in the new *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "stole silently into the world. Not a single copy of the first edition is known to be in existence. The year of publication has not been ascertained." 'The Pilgrim's Progress' was so far from stealing silently into the world that a second edition was called for in the same year as the first. Two copies at least of the first edition are known to be in existence, one of them in England and the other in America, and from the English copy a *verbatim* reprint of the first edition was issued in 1847 by the Hanserd Knollys Society. The year of publication—1678—had been ascertained some time before, and an excellent bibliographical account of the early impressions was given in 1844 by Mr. Pocock, in Godwin and Pocock's edition. With the masterpiece of Defoe Mr. Lowndes was more unfortunate than with the masterpiece of Bunyan. According to him 'Robinson Crusoe' "first appeared in a periodical publication, entitled *The Original London Post, or, Heathcote's Intelligence*, from No. 125. to No. 289. inclusively, the latter dated 7th of October 1719." He was led astray by Dr. Dibdin, who made this statement in his *Library Companion*, and referred to a copy of *Heathcote's Intelligence* in Mr. Grenville's library as his proof. It is fortunate that, by Mr. Grenville's bequest of his noble library to the British Museum, this copy has now become the property of the nation, and is open to every one to examine. A very slight examination is sufficient to dispose of Dr. Dibdin's story. The 7th of October, 1719, is the date, not of the last of the numbers containing 'Robinson Crusoe,' but of the first; it begins at No. 125, of that date, and extends to No. 289, of the date of the 19th of October, 1720. The first three editions of 'Robinson Crusoe,' in octavo, all of them in the Museum, bear the date of 1719; and, as Wilson tells us, in his biography of Defoe, the book was entered at Stationers' Hall in April of that year. Nay, more, in *Heathcote's Intelligence* itself, there is repeated allusion to the fact that 'Robinson Crusoe' was on sale as a book before it appeared in the shape of a mutilated abridgment in that paper. Again, the earliest edition of 'Clarissa Harlowe' that Lowndes makes mention of is of the date of 1751. The last volumes appeared in reality in 1748, and it was published by instalments. All the readers of Richardson's Correspondence will remember Lady Bradshaigh's entreaties to the author to spare the heroine, in whom she had learnt to take an interest such as was afterwards excited in the breast of Daniel O'Connell for the fate of Dickens's Nelly.

The great improvement of Lowndes's book would, however, be, to carry still further his adoption of the plan of Brunet. Four volumes of the 'Manuel du Libraire' are occupied with an alphabetical catalogue,—in a fifth all the articles are repeated, and even with some additions, in a classified order. To imitate this arrangement on the same scale might extend the 'Biographer's Manual' more than would be deemed desirable,—but to give in a classified order a list of the authors' names, and the other headings under which any particular subject would be found treated, need not occupy above fifty or sixty pages, and would more than double the value of the book to most of its readers.

We cannot conclude without recommending the new editors to look to their Latin. In the first edition the Latin entries swarm with mistakes,—and in the new one the mistakes are copied with great accuracy. As Mr. Bohn's Libraries circulate so largely in America he should also give more attention to the descriptions of American authors in the Manual. Of John Adams and of his son John Quincy Adams it is surely worth while to mention that they both held the not unimportant office of President of the United States.

The Sepoy Revolt: its Causes and its Consequences. By Henry Mead. (Murray.)

If confident assertion be the best test of knowledge, then Mr. Mead's acquaintance with Indian affairs is profound. But Mr. Mead is not content with simple omniscience on all matters connected with India: he will allow to no one besides himself knowledge of the subjects he discusses, or even common honesty regarding them. According to him, the Government of India, the Civil Service, the Directors, are all bad; or, to use his own expression, there is "a strange unanimity of unfitness" in all parties. Now here is a very remarkable fact, to which attention ought to be directed. On the one hand, large bodies of educated Englishmen, many of whom the infatuated public regard as distinguished generals, administrators, and statesmen, are described as miserable blunderers, misgoverning India through ignorance, and in many cases wilfully betraying the sacred trust committed to them. On the other hand, a single individual, of whom the world has heard nothing, steps forward and announces himself as the friend of India, and its sole regenerator.

After this disclosure, one is naturally led to inquire how Mr. Mead's name is so little familiar to the ear. Such pretensions must surely be founded on a broad basis, and the man who pronounces without appeal on the incapacity of Governors-General and other high functionaries must of course have done great things "not to know which argues oneself unknown." We are rather disappointed, therefore, to find that Mr. Mead's claims to be regarded an oracle depend on his experiences as an Indian journalist, and those certainly not of the most felicitous nature. For some time he edited the *Madras Athenæum*, a paper the best part of which is its name. He then undertook the part of Advocate for the Tanjore Princesses, and received, it is said, a goodly retaining fee, and—there the matter ended. He then made his appearance in Calcutta as the acting editor of the best-known journal there, of which, however, the people of India might say with some truth, "Save us from our friends!" Here Mr. Mead's labours came to an abrupt close. He wrote an article called 'The Centenary of Plassey,' the publication of which was considered by Lord Canning "most dangerous, not only to the Government, but to the lives of all Europeans in the provinces not living under the close protection of British bayonets." This article obtained for its publisher an intimation that the repetition of such remarks would be followed by the withdrawal of his licence. A wise man would not have provoked the warning, a discreet man would not have disregarded it; but Mr. Mead proceeded to comment on his censors in a fashion which led to his instant removal. It is unnecessary to discuss the question whether the Indian Government were right in stopping Mr. Mead's pen. It is certain that they had the power. Equally certain is it that from such a witness we cannot expect dispassionate testimony on matters connected with the administration of India.

Having so far cleared the ground, we may now inquire what it is Mr. Mead has to tell us. The first fifteen chapters are occupied with a narrative of the Sepoy Revolt, wherein no new light is thrown on the subject, but abundant censure is discharged on all sides. Mr. Mead is of opinion that the Revolt was a sudden impulse, being ignorant of the Hindústani papers found at Delhi and other places, which establish the contrary. We will not dwell on this part of the book; though we have noted various points which show that the author's knowledge of Oriental matters is, after all, not very profound. Passing over these, we come in the sixteenth chapter to Mr. Mead's defence of the Indian Press, and his attack upon the so-called Gagging Act, in which, in our opinion, he breaks down. He says—"The press of India is perhaps licentious in its strictures, and low in morals, but at any rate it must be assumed to suit the wants of its public." We cannot accept the conclusion to which this is meant to lead—that since the Indian public

is respectable the Indian papers cannot be licentious. Reasoning and theory apart, the fact remains that, both immediately before and during the commencement of the outbreak, articles appeared in the Anglo-Indian papers as much calculated to excite a rebellion as if the ringleaders of the mutiny had concocted them. We pass over Mr. Mead's own contributions, which may or may not be as innocent as he pretends; but what, for example, could be more mischievous than the statements in the *Calcutta Morning Chronicle* of November the 20th, 1856, regarding annexation and the confiscations of the pensions to deposed princes? Mr. Mead avows that to the "unfettered journalist in India, abuse of the Company and its rule is a necessity of his existence."

The latter portion of his volume is occupied in denouncing the annexation policy of the Company, their invasion of the rights of Jágírdars, resumption of Inám lands and Land Revenue system. On all these subjects much has been said on other occasions in the columns of the *Athenæum;* and we may truly add, that we would rather dispense with Mr. Mead's assistance in combating the above errors—*non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis.* Annexation has been the policy of the Crown, —not of the Company—and Mr. Mead is either deceived or wilfully blind in inveighing against the Directors on this score. With regard to land tenure and the land-tax, no doubt the Company have been mistaken; but the subject was beset with difficulties, and they did but pursue a system made ready to their hands. It must be admitted, however, that the right of freehold is the great want of India; and that to shackle any longer the free sale of land, and oppose its tenure in fee simple, would be positive insanity. We extract a true picture of the miserable state of the Madras ryot under the present system.—

"It requires thirty-seven thousand men to collect the revenue of Madras, or more than three-fourths of the whole force of the fifty-two regiments composing the native infantry of the southern army. The cost of maintaining them is close upon half a million sterling, a sum which, if rateably distributed, gives about fourteen shillings a month to each individual employed. It is of course hard to say how much is contributed by the country in addition. Folks who pretend to have accurate information on these points assert that the rupee obtained from the ryot is always divided into two equal parts, one going into the general treasury, and the other remaining in the pouch of the subordinate tax-gatherer; but the estimate is most likely exaggerated. Where the knavery is greatest, and where poverty is most utter and desolate, the native tax-gatherer will reap the greatest harvest; he will be bribed heavily for allowing the rich man to cheat and the poor man to live. The state of things disclosed in the foregoing pages might still be thought reconcileable with the existence of a race of peasant farmers elevated above the sphere of labouring wretchedness; but such is not the case. The present Secretary for Government in the Revenue Department, Mr. Bourdillon, published a pamphlet in 1852, in which he showed, from the official lists of holdings for the revenue year 1848–49, that out of 1,071,588, the total number of leases, excluding joint holdings in the fourteen principal ryotwarry districts, no fewer than 589,932, being considerably more than half, were under 20*s.* per annum each, averaging in fact only a small fraction above 8*s.* each: 201,065 were for amounts ranging from 20*s.* to 40*s.*, averaging less than 28*s.* 6*d.*; 97,891 ranged between 40*s.* and 60*s.* averaging 49*s.* 6*d.* In other words, nearly 900,000 leases out of a total of less than 1,100,000 were for amounts under 60*s.*, and averaging less than 19*s.* 6*d.* per annum. Upon the general condition of the people Mr. Bourdillon remarks as follows:—'Now it may certainly be said of almost the whole of the ryots, paying even the highest of these sums, and even of many holding to a much larger amount, that they are always in poverty, and generally in debt. Perhaps one of this class obtains a small sum out of the Government advances for cultivation; but even if he does, the trouble that he has to take, and the time he loses in getting it, as well as the deduction to which he is liable, render this a questionable gain. For the rest of his wants he is dependent on the bazarman. To him his crops are generally hypothecated before they are reaped; and it is he who redeems them from the possession of the village watcher, by pledging himself for the payment of the kist. These transactions pass without any written engagements or memoranda between the parties, and the only evidence is the chetty's own accounts. In general there is an adjustment of the accounts once a year, but sometimes not for several years. In all these accounts interest is charged on the advances made to the ryot on the balance against him. The rate of interest varies with the circumstances of the case and the necessities of the borrower; it is probably seldom or never less than twelve per cent. per annum, and not often above twenty-four per cent. Of course the poorest and most necessitous ryots have to pay the highest. A ryot of this class of course lives from hand to mouth; he rarely sees money, except that obtained from the chetty to pay his kist; the exchanges in the out villages are very few, and they are usually conducted by barter. His ploughing cattle are wretched animals not worth more than from three and a half to six rupees each (seven to twelve shillings), and those, perhaps, not his own, because not paid for. His rude and feeble plough costs, when new, no more than two or three shillings; and all the rest of his few agricultural implements are equally primitive and inefficient. His dwelling is a hut of mud walls and thatched roof, far ruder, smaller, and more dilapidated than those of the better classes of ryots above spoken of, and still more destitute, if possible, of anything that can be called furniture. His food, and that of his family, is partly thin porridge made of the meal of grain boiled in water, and partly boiled rice with a little condiment; and generally the only vessels for cooking and eating from are of the coarsest earthenware, much inferior in grain to a good tile or brick in England, and unglazed. Brass vessels, though not wholly unknown among this class, are rare. As to anything like education or mental culture, they are wholly destitute of it. Even among the more wealthy ryots, and indeed among all ranks throughout the country, with the few and rare exceptions where there is a missionary school, the whole education consists in learning to read and write, with a little arithmetic. The only books read are foolish and trifling, not to add immoral, legends. There is no true knowledge communicated even on matters of physical science, or any useful training of the mind.'"

But though right on the general question, Mr. Mead puts himself in the wrong by very many exaggerations and incorrect statements, and unfair and injurious remarks. What miserable and petty spite it is to speak of the Directors as "a few grocers in Leadenhall Street." With the exception of three gentlemen who are the heads of three of the first banking houses in London, all the members of the Court of Directors are distinguished Indian functionaries. Then with regard to facts, we can easily show that this writer is often inaccurate. How, for instance, can Mr. Mead assert that "the enormous wealth left by Bajee Rao amounted to four millions sterling"? The sum left by that prince was 160,000*l.* in Government securities and 140,000*l.* in gold and jewels. He had no funds when he surrendered to us in 1818, and his pension was 80,000*l.* a year, out of which he supported his family and several thousand retainers. He died January the 28th, 1851, and consequently, if Mr. Mead is to be believed, saved a million and a half more than he received.

In another page we are told that the influence of the Company has been absolute for a hundred years past in the Madras Presidency. Mr. Mead would have us forget our chronology as well as our fairness. It was not till the 15th of July, 1801, that even North and South Arcot were acquired, and some districts were occupied much later. Thus Karnul came into our hands no longer back than 1844. In the explanation of Indian terms Mr. Mead is most infelicitous. Thus we read, "ryotwarry, as its name implies, a form of holding direct from Government." The name implies "peasant-like," and nothing more. We are next informed that "Zamindars" means "landsmen, not landlords." We recommend Mr. Mead to consult his dictionary, or rather, to commence a study of the Indian languages, in order to gain a just appreciation of Indian words. As to the Zamindar's commission, he will find that it was not "usually 40 per cent.," but 10 per cent. We might point out many similar mistakes, but we have said enough to show that Mr. Mead is no safe guide.

Aladdin; or, the Wonderful Lamp. A Dramatic Poem, in Two Parts. By Adam Oehlenschläger. Translated by Theodore Martin. (Parker & Son.)

Mr. Martin seems to enjoy translating foreign dramas,—this being, if we mistake not, his third labour of the kind. There is a fascination in such pursuits. The eulogy of the preface is a necessary close to the task of months. Those who arrive at this book without such prepossession, must not complain of Mr. Martin as affected or extravagant in his admiration for 'Aladdin' if they find the drama somewhat heavy and chill. Perhaps this must always be the case, more or less, when a man of the North handles an Eastern subject,—when

> The pine-tree dreameth of the palm,

unless that man of the North be a sorcerer such as he who divined the Rialto and the Cydnus, and who created a faëry Island of his own more glowing with colour, more musical with fantastic suggestion, than the best-beloved domain in fable-land.

The eastern tale is, as Mr. Martin remarks, followed by the Danish poet in all minuteness; and hence it happens that many of the incidents, described by a stage direction, sink from the phantasma of a dream to the tangible tricks done by cordage and electric light, the perfection and frequency of which in our theatres has almost made them vulgar. A specimen or two from the more lyrical portions of the drama will make a more favourable impression than any of the great scenes:

The Great Hall. Aladdin and his Bride, Soliman, Zulima, Morgiana, the Vizir, and numerous Guests seated at table.

Soliman. Magnificence like this I ne'er beheld!
But say, my son, when everything beside
Is perfect, wherefore is the window there,
In yonder farther corner, incomplete?

Aladdin. My lord and father, all my happiness
Is to your goodness due; and therefore I,
As a poor token of my gratitude,
Have left this single window incomplete,
That you might put the final hand yourself
To this fair structure: you alone might have
The praise and glory of the perfect work.

* * *

Aladdin makes a signal, whereupon enter a band of fairies, some dressed for dancing, some with instruments; when the dance begins, sings the

Chorus. Spring is come; swathed softly in its leafy sheath,
Slumbers the young bud; how red it swells beneath!
Tinkle, then, ye strings, like brook in forest glades,
Loud as birds in spring, sing, ye beauteous maids!
Every bosom now is glowing with love's fires,
Age itself anew is thrilled with fond desires!
All the earth doth wear a garniture divine;
Freely sprinkle, then, the golden-juiced wine!
With its gladsome nectar, brimm'd in goblets full,
Love's consuming ardour moderate and cool!
Mahomet, he chides not; see, his smile divine,
Myrtle-wreathed, bids welcome maidens, love, and wine!

Second Chorus. Let her praises loudly echo through the hall,
Who of fairest roses fairest is of all!

The following, again, is a musical and impassioned night-lyric :—

The moon shines bright aloft
O'er wood and dingle,
The birds in cadence soft
Their warblings mingle ;
The breezes from the hill
Come sighing, sighing,
And to their voice the rill
Sends sweet replying.

But one flower in the wold
Droops wan and sickly :
Death at its heart is cold—
'Twill perish quickly.
But, yonder, chaplets twine
For ever vernal,
And in God's presence shine
Through springs eternal.

Oh, moonlight pale ! thy rays
Soon, softly creeping,
Shall paint my paler face
In death-trance sleeping.
Smile, then, on death, that he
May gently take me,
And, where no sorrows be,
Ere morn awake me !

Droops on its stem the flower !
Come, sweetly stealing,
Angel of death, and shower
Soft dews of healing !
Oh, come ! Beneath thy blight
My soul shall quail not !
Yonder is endless light,
And joys that fail not !

The comic scenes,—some portions of which Mr. Martin confesses himself to have condensed,—seem to us elaborate, dry, and weak. We cannot think Oehlenschläger's talent qualified either by its versatility or vivacity to cope with the difficulty of dramatizing a faery tale. If we are right in imagining translation a labour of love to Mr. Martin, are there none of the newer dramas of the foreign stage which might engage his attention ?—to name but one, 'The Gladiator of Ravenna.'—Many things would surprise us more than a movement in Continental dramatic literature, especially German and Italian. Opera is at present notoriously in a state of decay in both countries; after having kept alive the taste for play-going and acting, in no small degree. The very attempts of Herr Wagner, mistaken though they be, and in a musical point of view mischievous, are in some sort a warrant that restless spirits are busy prying and trying in search of new springs. Any moment the real Poet may open a fountain fresher, when he does so, he may prove a master more vigorous than the Grillparzers and Oehlenschlägers, who can but pass at best as second-rate.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Mountains and Cities; or, the Home of our Princess. By Sibella Jones. (Newby.)—Every-one conversant with Continental travel has met a *Miss Brown* or *Miss Robinson*, that solitary gentlewoman whose charms are in their "Indian summer," whose parts of speech, so far as foreign languages are concerned, are exhibited in a state of dislocation, which proves the heroism rather than the humility of their possessor,—that lady who is always joining other people's parties, always critical on the sweets and savouries of the *table d'hôte*, who is always saying hard things concerning masculine cigars, who always wants to force herself into the palace or the picture-gallery at the day and the hour when it is expressly shut from prying invaders. Miss Brown generally sketches; but she always keeps a journal, in which the names are spelt as wonderfully as they are pronounced. She dashes into and out of the familiarities of foreign acquaintance with a sweet unconsciousness and caprice, pleading as her excuse inexperience and a thirst for knowledge. She is sometimes on the verge of changing her condition; but the change fails to happen. She reads "Murray" painfully, and she mentions Goethe in a mysterious and skilful manner. She has by heart the titles of German Counts and Countesses, "having a particular taste for pedigree." She returns to England—tries to sell the fruits of her *in*experience—and (as the Preface of Miss, or Mrs., Sibella Jones will bear us out in asserting) she borrows a carriage for the purpose of overawing Mr. Newby into making a better bargain than he would have done supposing the tourist had arrived with her sheets in her *sac*, and her garments festooned up, high and dry, so as to bring out the cheery linsey-woolsey, and the feet underneath the same. Commend us to Miss Brown as a trader, whether she flutter abroad or sparkle at home ! Everyone, we repeat, has met her; and the book before us—the product (as we are elegantly apprised in the Preface) of a "drowsy *plume*"—is the sort of book which she is always trying to get printed. "Sham upon sham" (says some one in Miss Edgeworth's 'Manœuvring') "is too much for any man." Having suffered—and who has not ?—from Miss Brown on her travels,—having enjoyed—and who has not ?—the poetically-conceived, finely-touched, and richly-coloured sketches of travel which have been given to the world by artists of the fair sex,—we must be allowed without being railed at for bearded incivility, when such tomes as this are put forth, to call things by their right names.

The Family Names of the Folks of Shields traced to their Origin : with brief Notes of Distinguished Persons ; to which is appended, a Dissertation on the Origin of the Britannic Race. By William Brockie. (South Shields, Brockie & Co.)—This is a pleasant and useful volume, as far as it goes; but it is not without its errors. For instance,—the author derives "'Brigantes,' or 'people of the hills,' from the Welsh *brig*, top or summit; Brigant, mountaineer, plunderer; hence Brigand, robber, freebooter," &c. This is extremely unsatisfactory, for Brigantes undoubtedly comes from the Celtic *briga*, a troop or re-union of men. We must add, that many of the family names are given without any explanation of their origin at all. Very frequently, however, the notes added are of interest; but they are rather anecdotical than etymological, for which they are frequently perhaps not much the worse. Mr. Brockie deserves commendation for a volume which is useful in its present form; and which a little care will render of increased value.

Chicot the Jester ; or, the Lady of Monsoreau : an Historical Romance. By Alexandre Dumas. (Hodgson.)—The historical Dame de Monsoreau, who, with her royal lover, was poisoned by a pear given to her by an obsequious abbot, the agent of Louis XI., would have made a better heroine for a romance than the "Lady" of M. Dumas' story, of which we have here a translation with a new name. They who have read this volume will bear us out in saying that, despite its picturesqueness, vigour, vivacity, and imaginative details, it does not afford a healthy entertainment. The waste and abuse of talent are lamentable.

Post Office Directory of Cheshire,—with Map engraved expressly for the Work, and corrected to the time of publication. (Kelly & Co.)—We have here another of these books of reference which rise to the dignity of provincial history. We have, on previous occasions, had to speak in commendatory terms of similar works from the same hands, and as far as our knowledge of the county extends, we can speak in praise of this Directory, which illustrates the history, topography, religion, commerce, and the whereabouts of the men of Cheshire.

The Progress of Slavery in the United States. By George M. Wilson. (Washington, published by the Author.)—Mr. Wilson professes to abjure discussion, and to present no more than a series of authentic statements in illustration of the history of slavery in North America. Of course, however, he has historical theories to uphold, a principal one being that the past multiplication of slaves in the United States, instead of having been an unavoidable calamity, was the foreseen and intended result of the policy pursued by the slave-breeding interest, that the further propagation of the evil may be checked, and that such a check would impose no sacrifice of prosperity on the Southern States. Several other views are presented, with backgrounds of argument more or less substantial; but the volume contains chiefly a systematic condensation of practical materials drawn from numerous sources. Some of the comparative reports of progress in the various territories are interesting, though it can scarcely be said that the author writes or calculates without a bias. Very strong convictions on the much-vexed subject betray themselves even through the closely-woven tissue of statistics. Yet it is easy to read the book without following whithersoever Mr. Wilson may desire to lead, so far as inferences are concerned. The matter is generally worth remark, and the historical and taoular outlines are neatly traced. Those who are interested in the unending debate may think Mr. Wilson's compilation of some utility.

The Beautiful in Nature, Art, and Life. By Andrew James Symington. 2 vols. (Longman & Co.)—However useful be the best specimen of Sheffield cutlery calling itself a pair of scissors, even if it bear the snipe form familiar to workwomen, with its long bill that cuts in and out so finely, the tool is hardly an example of beauty in Art.—Mr. Symington is among the snippers and sowers together :—a scissor-author of the snipe pattern; showing, if not address too, such perseverance as is met with in few artificers of patchwork. Thus, his two volumes, however well meant, are in whimsically mechanical variance with their title. A treatise on "the Beautiful in Nature, and Art, and Life," ought to be proportioned in its divisions and polished in its execution. Nor would it be exacting to expect from the artist something of freshness in combination, if not of creation. We regret to say that none of the three graces indicated has stood at Mr. Symington's elbow while he was laboriously cutting out passages from his common-place book to stitch them together with a thick thread of individual common-place.—Following three chapters on the Beautiful in Nature, Mr. Symington treats us to his snips on "Art in general"—"Architecture"—"Sculpture"—"Painting"—"Poetry." The quietness with which our author goes droning on from quotation to quotation, never apparently considering that it is an unlovely exercise of industry to pillage the living and dead whenever he stands in need of a readable page or a sweet passage, is curious, even in these unscrupulous days, when so much of authorship might be described after the fashion of "Business," as defined by M. Dumas the younger, and as meaning "other men's ideas." In the section devoted to "Music" Mr. Symington is the dullest, because the treasury of sayings regarding that art worth ransacking is smaller, and because the facts in its encyclopædia are too well known. Where he has tried to collect for himself, he is often inaccurate. His final section is devoted to "The Beautiful in Life." The book, in brief, even if treated as a piece of scissor-work, is inferior. It is time that the marauders, the pickers, and those who spoil the wares they convey, in hope of concealing the conveyance, should be treated with the strictest measure of the law in every literary police-court :—since their number, and the courage of their proceedings, are on the increase.

The Instructive Picture-Book; or, Lessons from the Vegetable World. By the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.' (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)—This book consists of a series of pictures of plants, coloured, and of the size of life, intended to give children an idea of the appearance of a large number of common and useful plants. These illustrations are accompanied with descriptive letter-press, which may be either read by the teacher or the pupil. Such books as these are of undoubted value where teachers do not possess the knowledge they are intended to convey. We would, however, suggest that such books should only be employed as a means of studying the living specimens. The only way by which natural science can be taught is by-experiment and observation, and it is quite vain to suppose that the use of books can be any substitute for these great means of obtaining information. If the natural sciences are then to be introduced to our schools, let them be taught in the proper way. If it be thought desirable to teach a child the properties of hemlock, let it be shown a living plant of hemlock, and not a picture of it,—and so with the other plants. As a means of confirming names and giving information we can recommend this book to teachers.

Constance and Edith; or, Incidents of Home Life. By a Clergyman. (Hatchard.)—This story is rather flat; the clergyman's wife has used up her husband's sermons for moral reflections. The style lacks crispness, and the book will, we fear, be found gently dull by the young reader.

If we English are not remarkable for speaking French with Parisian purity, it is certainly not for want of books to teach us. There is an incessant stream of such books pouring from the press. Two before us need only be named—*Le Censeur; or, English Errors in speaking French*, by Mdlle. E. D. G.,—and *A Practical Guide to French Conversation*—[*L'Echo Français, &c.*], by Fr. De La Fruston, the latter consisting of more than a hundred conversations in French, followed by specimens of notes and letters on various topics, and a vocabulary.—Mr. J. B. Thompson's *Concise Grammar of the English Language* may also be dismissed without comment.—We should hope there is now little occasion for books to teach adults to read, but perhaps a use may be found for the *Secular Early Lesson Book, for Adult and other Schools*, by Rev. C. W. Jones, M.A., which contains easy lessons printed in very large type.—Mr. W. J. Lake, a National School-master, has prepared for his fellow-labourers a serviceable aid, called *The Book of Object Lessons*, in which are to be found notes for lessons upon minerals, animals, vegetable productions, manufactures, and miscellaneous subjects, all deserving a place in daily instruction, and all treated with ability.—Of Mr. J. Talboys Wheeler's edition of *The Satires of Juvenal and Persius*, by C. Anthon, LL.D., we have only to say, that it needs a much more careful revision than it seems to have undergone before it can be of much use to students, beyond practising them in the detection and correction of errors, which here disfigure both text and notes.

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HAVELOCK.

Wherever banner quivered on the wall,
While Christmas beaker steamed with jovial foam,
After the fond, familiar name of home,
Thy name came next—as though a nation's call
Of "*Welcome back from Victory!*" shook the hall,
Louder than pealing bells or cannon's boom
Hailing a weary chief, in glory come
To grace with pride old England's festival.
—Who dreamed the task was done?—that Silence strange
Had stilled the sharp pursuing trumpet's breath?
—That arm so prompt to rescue and avenge
Could lie so cold, re-conquered sands beneath?—
O my true country! shall not such a death
Speak to thy myriad hearts with tongue no time can change?

H. F. C.

A BRIDAL PROCESSION.

Gibbon remarks, that the love-passages of Royal ladies must necessarily be without delicacy, seeing that they are almost invariably obliged to make the first advances. We doubt if the assertion is universally applicable. It suited the times which the great historian was illustrating, but it has seldom been applicable to the English Princesses. Some of these, indeed, were formidable enough; but they found their masters not so much in their husbands as in the people. The latter buried alive the too lively Cartismunda; and if they respected the bold heart of Boadicea, they must have had a good deal to say touching her evil ways.

Of the marriages of most of our Saxon Princesses little is known save the record of the fact. There was the "wedding," or betrothal, and the subsequent marriage. In the latter ceremony there were some solemn prayers, but there was no actual contract. It was not till the reign of Henry the First that the "groom" was taught by the priest to say, "I take thee, M., to be my wedded wife;" and the bride, in like sense, "I take thee, N., to be my wedded husband." Royal, noble, gentle and simple, were constrained to follow the same form of words.

Some time elapsed subsequent to the Conquest before a Princess of England was married on English ground; and even then the ceremony had very much the air of an Irish abduction case. None of the daughters of William the First can be called *English* Princesses. They were all Norman born.

It is not till the reign of Henry the First that we meet with a Princess born on English soil, and descended from the Saxons by her mother. We allude to Matilda. She was but seven years old when an army of German nobles came hither to ask her hand for the Emperor Henry the Fifth. Her sire was hard put to it to fit out this little lass with a dowry, but the happy and natural thought struck him that it would be most seemly, and certainly most convenient, to compel the patient public to furnish the "*tocher.*" Accordingly, the enormous tax of 3*s.* was levied on every hide of land throughout the kingdom! Since the establishment of that admirable precedent, it has been the privilege of the people to provide portions for the daughters of Royalty. Mary, second daughter of Stephen, was the first English Princess since the Conquest who was married in England. When Henry the Second was on the throne, the "Lady Mary" was abbess of the solemn sisterhood at Romsey, in England. She was also Countess of Boulogne, but her estate, like her person, belonged to the Church; and this circumstance rather perplexed for a while the mind of a lover, William of Alsace, who was favoured by the king, and not ill thought of by the lady. Matthew fancied, if he could secularize the Princess, her property would fall into the same condition. Thereupon, he took with him fourteen stout gentlemen-at-arms, crossed the Channel, sent herald of his coming to the lady—nothing loth—married her, and carried her away; while the cavaliers stood by to keep off intruders. It was a merry ride back to the coast by moonlight, and there was a boisterous passage over to Boulogne afterwards; but all was well again, when the joyous party shook their feathers and smoothed their silks, as they stood on the territory of the Boulonnais. Such was the run-a-way match of the first Princess Royal married on English ground.

It ended badly. There was no wonderful image in Boulogne that would work a miracle so long as the wedded couple continued together and held their property. At the end of three years the Church disunited them, drove Matthew abroad as a wanderer, clapped the Princess into a convent, and assumed the guardianship of her two daughters, with the stewardship of their property.

The first really *lawful* marriage of a Princess Royal, was that of Joanna, the daughter of King John, who married Alexander the Second of Scotland. The ceremony took place at York; whither the royal bridegroom was too poor to proceed at his own expense, and his journey to York and back to Scotland was paid for out of the English treasury. There were English nobles appointed to escort Alexander, but so unpopular was the honour of waiting on a needy bridegroom, that some of the nobles avoided it by paying a fine—of bulls and sheep, which probably helped to furnish forth the marriage tables.

Isabella, John's second daughter, was refused as a fitting bride for Henry, King of Germany, by his father the Emperor, Frederick the Second, who subsequently asked for her hand himself. The Imperial German sent over a splendid embassy, whose first request was that they might have a look at the lady! This request was not declined. Isabella was then at the Tower, whence, after donning her most brilliant costume, she repaired to Westminster. She was not only an unusually pretty girl, with especially sparkling eyes, but she was so self-possessed, and she so well knew how to maintain her self-dignity, that the envoys were subdued by love and admiration. The chief ambassador enthusiastically pronounced her "worthy," and placing a ring on her finger, did homage to her as Empress. Isabella, in return, sent a ring to her future lord; and when she repaired to Worms, to be married, she took with her such a mighty load of clothing, and furniture, and dishes and pots, and pans (all silvered), and light knick-knacks, and heavy boxes, that merely to catalogue them would demand a *Supplement* at our hands. Four kings stood by to present her to her lord, and money was scattered at the wedding festivities as if every man had a plethora of wealth, and that to bleed freely was at once a benefit and a luxury. The gorgeousness of this marriage offers a strong contrast to the private ceremony at Portsmouth, which bound Isabella's sister Eleanora to William Earl of Pembroke. At this ceremony, the "groom" was less willing than the bride. When the widowed Princess Eleanora subsequently married (privately, at Westminster) the irresistible Simon de Montfort, the bride, who would fain have been a nun, was less willing than the "groom." It was a miserable match, and the misery was chiefly caused by the guilty levity of the lady, who had she taken the veil would have been the liveliest nun that the world ever heard of except at Farmoutier.

The reign of Henry the Third presents us with another royal marriage at York, between an English princess and a Scottish king—Margaret of Windsor and Alexander the Third. There were some curious incidents connected with this political union. The English and Scotch nobles who attended as officials or guests, were quartered in two opposite divisions of the city, in order to prevent bloody collisions between them. This arrangement was only partially successful, for when these nobles or their servants encountered in the streets, very sanguinary quarrels arose, at which stones, sticks and swords were more active than argument. The antagonism between the two parties rose to so dangerous a height that the wedding of Margaret and Alexander was cleverly celebrated in a snug way so early in the morning, that the ceremony was concluded before half the riotous nobles were out of their beds. Alexander, too, was as "canny" as his predecessor and namesake who had stood at the same place to espouse an English princess. The King of England dubbed him a knight, but no persuasion or remonstrance could induce "King Sandy" to pay the usual fee! He was quite as obstinate in declining to pay any homage to Henry that might sacrifice his own independence. Henry had splendidly endowed his daughter, had bound himself to defray all the bridegroom's expenses

during the whole of his absence from his kingdom, had entertained him with unparalleled splendour, feasting him at a cost of death to edible beasts, as well as to caterers and cooks who expired at their labours; and had sunk, and had squandered thousands upon thousands of pounds of our present value,—but nothing could move the Scot, save the lovely eyes of his gentle lady, and even these could not open his pocket. Margaret's sister Beatrice married John, Earl of Bretagne; but let us pass to the first real love-match of a Princess Royal, — namely, that of Eleanora, the eldest daughter of Edward the First, with Henry Duke of Bar. The Duke was a visitor to the English king, and during a sojourn here of some months learned to appreciate and win the Princess Eleanora. The lover paid his own expenses, and endowed his bride with territories which made her the wealthiest of duchesses. The wedding took place at Bristol in 1293; and as the Lord Primate was absent, and His Grace of York was out of favour, the Archbishop of Dublin had the honour of uniting this pair of princely lovers. The festival held in celebration of the marriage, at Bar, in presence of the illustrious couple, ended, however, fatally. The old Duke of Brabant, stimulated by the beauty of the bride, and eager to win the crown of victory from her hands, fought in the lists with such earnestness, that something like a real combat ensued, and he received such injuries from his adversary, Sir Pierre de Baufremont, that he soon after died.

It may here be noticed that at these nuptials things did not always go as merry as the marriage bells. Thus, when the lively Joanna, another of Edward's daughters, married Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, the bride has, indeed, a splendid wardrobe provided for her by the gallant bridegroom, but her unmarried sisters wore old robes, to repair which the court tailors spent nine weary days, and as the vivacious Joanna herself happened to displease her royal parent, they took her new dresses away from her after the ceremony was over, observing that they would do for her next sister Margaret. At the ceremony the modest sum of 28s., no great *largesse*, even if we multiply it by twenty to get its equivalent in modern coin, was scattered among the people for a general scramble. We are afraid, too, that matters did not pass so pleasantly as would have been desired in the temporary hall erected at Westminster for the marriage banquet. We are sorry to say it, but some of the guests got uproariously drunk, and Foulk St. Edmonds was so much more tipsy and riotous than the rest that he actually smashed several of the tables, and, we hope, had a splitting headache next morning.

Joanna was the lady who, when she lost her lord, married privately with one of his young and handsome squires, Rauf de Mehermer. Her father's wrath was terrific, but the irresistible Princess at last pacified him by the remark, that as it was not held disgraceful for a great Earl to marry an honest yet lowly-born maiden, she could not see why she was to be blamed for wedding with a gallant and worthy youth. And so this humble squire became the son-in-law of the King of England, who, powerful as he was, was as helpless here as any other father having a wilful daughter.

The Princess Margaret, named above, married John of Brabant, a gentleman who was more of a sportsman than a lover. They were united at Westminster in July 1290; the bride had half Golconda on her person, and the bridegroom changed his dress not less than three times, and each change, as with equestrians in the circle, exhibited him more splendid than before. When the ceremony was over, hundreds of the nobility of both sexes traversed the streets of London singing the chorus of rejoicing; and there seems to have been a very decent attempt at an illumination at the palace, the brilliancy of which may be vouched for from the fact that four boys had been engaged a whole fortnight in collecting candles for the occasion!

It was a very ordinary circumstance for most of these royal brides to have many successive lovers before they could secure a man honest or prudent enough to keep his word. Few of them, in this respect, equalled Isabella, the eldest daughter of Edward the Third, who, after being half tied to, and wholly untied from, various Continental princes, submitted to be wife, at last, to the handsome Ingram de Covey, one of the hostages in England for the ransom of the French King, John. We have said *submitted*,—but, in truth, this was a match of affections, founded on pretty love-passages between the two, at the palace in the Savoy and elsewhere. They were married at Windsor, in July, 1365; and the wedding was gay and costly; but the English chroniclers rather contemptnously described the bridegroom as a certain nobleman from beyond sea, who was usually called De Covey, but whose other name, if he had any, was entirely unknown to them!

Joanna, the second daughter of Edward the Third, affords another illustration of the little delicacy with which nuptial arrangements were made at this period. She was on her way to espouse the son of the Duke of Austria; but she returned, on an intelligible intimation that courteous "Austria" had changed his mind. Subsequently, she went as far as Bordeaux, awaiting there the good will of Peter the Cruel, to whom she was affianced; but, as the plague smote and killed her near that city, she may be said to have had a lucky escape.

The married daughters of Edward the Fourth experienced very different destinies. The marriage of the eldest, Elizabeth, with the Earl of Richmond, Henry the Seventh, united the "Two Roses." The anxiety of both parties for this union was very great. Henry himself had been grievously alarmed by a hostile report that the Princess (heiress to the Crown) was already married; and when the Parliament, on the Speaker recommending this match to him, universally rose and bowed to him, in sign that such was their wish also, the new King replied with ready alacrity, that he was "Very willing so to do." This also was a January wedding. It was solemnized at Westminster in 1486; and the festival amusements consisted of tournaments, masses, dances, and bonfires, rejoicing choruses, and tremendous banquets throughout London. Henry the Seventh could not procure Royal husbands for his wife's sisters, and he accordingly united them with noble gentlemen. The Princess Cecilia, indeed, united *herself*, and that priorily, to Viscount Wells, who had been smitten by her beauty, but who, when received at Court, occupied a place at table inferior in dignity to that of his wife. She lost nothing by not meeting with a Prince; and she loved private life so well, that when Lord Wells died, after a dozen years of wedlock, in 1498, Cecilia, only a few months subsequently, took for her liege lord one Thomas Kyme, a man so utterly unknown to those magnificent personages, the heralds, that he is supposed to have been a very low fellow indeed. Thomas was not acknowledged at Court, but "Cicily" lived with him in such comfort as small means could procure, about four years. This was one of the lowest matches ever contracted by a Royal Princess of England.

Henry's daughter, Margaret, found in James the Fourth of Scotland a husband who considered himself equal in rank with her sire. The marriage of this Princess Royal did not take place in England; but the betrothal was celebrated at Richmond, 1502. We now find something resembling the dramatic masque among the festiyities of the occasion; and poetry and song shared with mountebanks, as noble jousters did with less noble tumblers, in doing honour to the celebrations. A weary journey took the youthful Princess to Holyrood, where she was formally wedded to her manly husband. It was then the custom for a Scottish king to make a morrowing gift to his bride, and James did this nobly, for on the morning after the nuptials he presented to his wife the title-deeds of the lands of Kilmarnock. The bride was as merry as the groom was liberal; and the familiarity established is widened by the fact, that thus early she, and even her ladies, began clipping the king's beard,—an amusement which was considered an excellent joke by the whole party. The above royal marriage was celebrated between 8 and 9 in the morning,—and this has been considered as a very matutinal hour. But some years later, and in the same month, August, Mary Stuart, in widow's weeds, stood at the same altar, with "that long lad," Lord Darnley, and their nuptials were all over between 5 and 6 o'clock—long before breakfast-time.

The most romantic of all the marriages of our Princesses was perhaps that of Mary, the next daughter of Henry the Seventh. She was the lady of many suitors, loving herself but one, and he a subject of her brother, Henry the Eighth. A king won her and wedded her, Louis the Twelfth of France,—and yet she married the subject, her true lover, after all. She was sent across the sea to her royal husband; and with an escort of 2,000 archers of Henry's body-guard, a bevy of very pale knights and paler ladies, was cast ashore, about three leagues to the east of Boulogne, where there still stands a hut which is said to have been the temporary palace of "Madame Mary, pearl of England." There was a wild sort of Court held on the sands, and some gay doings, at which one Mistress Anne Boleyn was among the most lively performers. Then there was a gayer *cortège* to Abbeville, where Louis the Twelfth espoused Madame Mary, to whom the city made substantial presents of oxen, sheep, corn, and *vin ordinaire*. In a few months the Queen was a widow, and then speedily ensued that private marriage with Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk,—which, being an accomplished fact, the king was fain to sanction. The Princess kept house in the Borough; and the dust of a wife, who was happier with a duke than with a king, lies within the splendid ruins at Bury St. Edmunds.

We pass by the marriage of *Queen* Mary Tudor with Philip the Second at Winchester, to notice that "a Princess" of England,—namely, Elizabeth, daughter of James the First to Frederick, Count Palatine, afterwards the "Winter King" of Bohemia. The most singular incident connected with the performance of this marriage was, that it was regularly asked by the publication of banns in the Chapel Royal! The nuptials were celebrated in February 1613. So pure and brilliant looked the bride and her twelve maids, that their passage, it was said, "looked like a Milky Way." The expenses of this gorgeously celebrated marriage cost the country nearly 100,000*l.*, nearly 8,000*l.* was expended in fireworks alone, on the Thames. The lords and ladies about Court got up a masque, at their own charge, and, says Winwood, "I hear there is order given for 1,500*l.* to provide one upon the King's cost." A gigantic outlay for a miserable result!

In May 1641, occurred the last of what may be called the child-marriages, when Mary, daughter of Charles the First, then in her tenth year, was married, in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, to William, afterwards second Prince of Orange. There was a bevy of very little bridesmaids, all in cloth of silver, and Bishop Wren blessed the happy union! The bridegroom was only eleven. The wedding festivity had much the aspect of a good romping "children's party"; and when King, Queen, and Court escorted the children to their respective rooms, there were few more weary than the little hero and heroine of the day.

After a lapse of six-and-thirty years, another Mary, daughter of the Duke of York (James the Second), was married to another and a greater William of Orange, the son of the couple last mentioned. This was in November 1677. The lady is said to have been unwilling; and Charles the Second had no greater delight than in making the grave Dutch lover drunk, and inducing him to break the windows of the maids of honour! The incident worth remarking on this occasion is, that the ceremony of marriage took place in the bed-chamber of the Princess at nine o'clock at night. Charles the Second acted as "father," and kept the whole assembly in ecstacy or wonder at the excess of his joviality and his loud irreverence. He interrupted the Bishop, and talked jokingly to the bride, answered more than was set down for him as "father," and finally, after supper was over, speeches made, posset drunk, and cake broken, the merry and tipsy monarch drew the curtains with his own royal hand, and a halloo such as Squire

Western might have given of "St. George for England!"

The same joyous "father" gave away the Princess Anne to George of Denmark in July 1683. The ceremony took place in the Chapel Royal, at St. James's, and was splendid and tolerably decorous. The people were not forgotten on this occasion. Wine, conduit-shows and diversions were provided for them gratis, and the church bells clanged from every steeple throughout the entire night.

The first marriage in England of a Princess of the Georgian era occurred just half a century after the marriage last recorded. In March 1733 the Prince of Orange, whom Queen Caroline called an "animal," and George the Second a "baboon," was espoused to the Princess Anne, "in the French Chapel," St. James's. The groom was hideously ugly, and the bride was marked by the small-pox. The ceremony took place in the evening. At midnight there was a public supper, and at two in the morning the unromantic couple sat up in bed, in rich undresses, while the Court and nobility, as a chronicler remarks, "fresh from an exhilarating supper and strong wines, defiled before them making pleasant remarks the while, as fair gentlemen used to make who were born in our Augustan age." As similar observances marked the other Royal marriages of such children of George the Second as entered into the happy state, a simple record of the fact to mark the tone of the times will suffice.

This custom, which had grown out of the solemn pageant which used to take bride and bridegroom to their thresholds and there leave them with honest blessings and good wishes, was omitted at the wedding of George the Third with Queen Charlotte. But even on that occasion the bride, who had been travelling all day, had to sup in public, and could hardly hold up that remarkably plain face of hers, when two in the morning struck, and she was permitted to retire.

Soon afterwards, when the Duke of Brunswick married the Princess Augusta — a very beggarly wedding,—was followed by a right royal supper at Leicester House; and never since that time have kings, queens, and such like august personages assembled to hold high festival in "Lincoln Fields." On this occasion, however, dramatic festivities marked the event; and with our usual happy felicity, the bridegroom was entertained at Covent Garden with a comedy bearing the remarkably appropriate title, 'He's nobody's enemy but his own!' At the opera, the crowd was so great that ladies got out of their sedans in Piccadilly,—and powdered beaux going before them and imitating the knights of old, as far as in them lay, drew their bodkin-swords and threatened to cut a way for the ladies to the doors of their boxes.

The then daughter of George the Third, who entered into the marriage state, died childless. The eldest, Charlotte, the Princess Royal, was rather unwillingly given, in 1797, to the Prince of Wurtemburg, the mysterious death of whose first wife, the sister of Caroline of Brunswick, caused him to be looked upon as a sort of modern Blue Beard. The bride was dowered, not with an annuity, but with a portion of 80,000*l*. Neither feudal law nor statute granted this dowry, but the will of the people through their representatives in Parliament. In like manner the public purse was opened when the Princess Mary married her cousin, the Duke of Gloucester. But, when, two years later, the Princess Elizabeth was in very ripe years, united to the Prince of Hesse Homberg, the Ministers acknowledged that her previous settlement of 9,000*l*. a-year was sufficient; and unscrupulous as they had been in asking the Commons for money, they had not the face, in this instance, to apply for an especial dowry; and with not much more ceremony than became an ordinary lady and gentleman, the match, on which the public looked with indifference, was concluded.

There remains but one more marriage to be noticed, that of the daughter of George the Fourth, the Princess Charlotte of Wales, who was married at Carlton House, late on a May evening, in 1816, to Prince Leopold, the present King of the Belgians. The whole ceremony, save that it did not take place in a consecrated building, was as dignified and refined as could be desired. The bride's waist, indeed, was just under her arms, and the "groom" had a livery sort of look, in his knee-breeches,—but fashion then saved them from the ridiculous look which they wear in the pictures of the time. The Prince looked about him with his usual inquiring glance, as if to see what people thought of him. The bride was in high spirits, showed her foot, as she was wont to do, and, as one who heard her, informs us, gave out a charmingly distinct "*Yes*, I will," in answer to the all-important query of the ceremony, which raised a smile on the faces of all around. Was it not singular, that at one of her earliest visits to the theatre the managers could think of no daintier after-dish to set before her than 'Tom Thumb'? She very properly left the house before it was concluded.

The last word reminds us of a duty we, too, have to perform, to conclude this record, tracing nuptial ceremonies, before our readers imitate the Princess of Wales. We do so with the sincere wish that the next Royal bride who may leave the Chapel Royal, supported by her princely husband, may possess, in its utmost fullness, the sole or the crowning happiness which a wife is permitted to enjoy—love, in her married state.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Naples, Jan. 4th.

THE phenomena which preceded and have followed the disastrous earthquake which has struck such a panic throughout this kingdom, have a remarkable and a separate interest from that of the afflicting details of the suffering occasioned by it, as many things occurred to show that before the event there was great subterraneous agitation going on. Similar indications of existing agitation now continually manifest themselves. That Vesuvius has been in a state of chronic eruption for nearly two years, and the wells at Resina for the last few months nearly dried up, I have already noted; that the kingdom has been in this interval, in various parts, alarmed by minor shocks of earthquake, may not be so generally known, but such is the fact, and to those signs of impending danger the Official Journal of the 30th of December adds the following: "The Syndic of Salandro (one of the communes which has suffered much from the recent scourge) reports that for nearly a month at about two miles distance from the town a gas has been observed to issue from a water-course—the temperature of it was about that of the sun. A few days since, too, from another similar fosse, the same kind of gas issued. These exhalations were observed only in the morning, however; during the rest of the day they were not perceptible. On the 22nd of December, they ceased altogether, and there was an expectation that hot mineral springs would burst forth from that spot." The Official Journal of the 2nd of January relates another remarkable fact. In the territory of Bella, about two miles from the town, the earthquake on the night of the 16th of December levelled the neighbouring hills, rolled the earth over and over, and formed deep valleys. Half-an-hour before the shock, a light as that of the moon was seen to hover over the whole country, and a fetid exhalation like sulphur was perceived. On the morning following the shocks, which were accompanied by loud rumblings, a large piece of land, full 600 moggia, (a *moggia* is something less than an acre) and at about the same distance from the town, was found encircled by a trench of from ten to twenty palms in depth, and the same in width. A letter from Vallo, now lying before me, and written much in detail, speaks of "those two terrible shocks," and of the innumerable minor shocks which have continued from the 16th of December up to the present time—the letter being written on the 29th of December. "A few minutes before the first shock," adds the writer, "a hissing sound was heard in the river, as if vast masses of stones were being brought down by a torrent. It is to be noted, too, that all the dogs in the neighbourhood howled immediately before the first awful shock. From the evening of the 16th, we have been in the country dragging on life, without sleeping, in the midst of consternation and alarm. My poor babe, all dressed, sleeps in its cradle, whilst we watch round a fire in the court-yard, ready to fly on the moment, should it be the will of God to send us other stray shocks. Were such a misfortune to happen, the Vallo and the entire district would be destroyed, so ruined already are our houses. All the population here are under tents and in the open country. I cannot express to you the grief which I feel at the disasters which I witness, and which appear to multiply from day to-day. Our lives are now more precarious than ever. Yet Vallo was comparatively untouched. Let us visit some of the ruined places at the centre of the disaster;—and I will speak in the words of a gentleman who has just returned: "I found the country seamed with fissures, which had at first been wide, but which gradually closed. The ground was heaving during the whole time of my visit to Polla. Once a beautifully situated township, with 7,000 souls, it is now half in ruins, and the survivors were sitting or walking about, telling us of their misery, and lamenting more that there were no hands to take out the dead or rescue the living. Two country people were groping amongst the stones of a building; one found a body, and throwing a stone towards the face called the attention of the other, 'That perhaps is some relation of yours,' but the body was not recognized. I tried to get food at a *trattoria*, the only house standing, at the corner of a street; but the proprietor, who was by our side, repulsed me, and refused to go in, saying that the moon had just entered the quarter, and we should have another earthquake. In most of these places, as in Naples, the deep, heavy rumblings which preceded and accompanied the earthquake have been much dwelt upon." On the night of the 26th of December, the little town of Sasso, near Castelabbate, consisting of one long street, was separated in two by the sudden opening of a fissure through its entire length, each side remaining separated from the other by a considerable interval—and so it stands. On the 28th and 29th of December, both in Sala and Potenza, strong shocks were felt, followed by many others of a less intense character, and these still continue. The consequences will be that even those houses which were only cracked will give way, and those which were feeble will be reduced to ruins. In Naples, too, the shocks continue producing vibrations of the doors and windows; and in one instance, I have heard ringing of the bells. The common report is, that since the 16th of December we have had eighty-four shocks in the capital. It is not at all improbable if every vibration is counted as one, and if the great subterraneous agitation which is now going on, be taken into account. Every one looks really with anxiety to Vesuvius, and prays, not from curiosity only, for an eruption. The indications of so desirable a result seem to be on the increase. A person who resides at Resina says, that on the night of the 29th, from 10 P.M. to 5 A.M. of the 30th ult., the whole town was in a state of continued vibration. Every three minutes a sound was heard as of a person attempting to wrench the doors and windows out of their places, followed by a quiver. The next morning the mountain was observed to vomit forth much smoke and a cloud of ashes. Friends, too, who reside at Capo di Marte, near the city, speak of the deep thunders which they hear from the mountain in the stillness of the night. The same phenomena are observed at Torre del Greco. I must, also, advert to the manifest lowness of the sea, which seems to-day to have receded from the land. I noticed this fact in my last letter, and tried to explain it as consequent upon the neap tides; but the same thing continues; and unless it has been occasioned by the long continuation of a land wind, the conclusion is inevitable that there has been an upheaving of soil. It would be rash, however, to come speedily to so important a decision. How this state of things will terminate, it is impossible to say; but that some great change is pending, there is but too much reason for supposing.

I have not dwelt so much as I might have done on the incidents of the earthquake,—on the effect of the panic on the public health,—the illnesses and deaths which have ensued,—nor on the painful

scenes which are described by every one flying from the place. Some were heard to groan beneath the ruins several days after the disaster, and there was no prompt assistance for their rescue; for the inhabitants had either fled in fear, or were so enfeebled by hunger and despair, that they could make but inadequate efforts. Some, too, were dug out alive after six, seven, and eight days of burial. Others were found, it is said, to have eaten portions of their own arms. The sufferings, too, of those who were saved, exceeded perhaps those of persons who were killed. One man describes himself as waking with the violence of the shock, and finding first the head of his bed rising as high as might have been the ceiling, and then the foot of the bed. Another says, — "I huddled my family together under the doorway of a room, and watched, during the night, the walls and timbers of the floors falling around me." Another, a Swiss, just escaped from his house, on turning round to look for his daughters, saw them being buried under the ruins of his falling dwelling. Four places have been almost entirely swallowed up. More than one hundred townships and environs have been either reduced to ruins, or more or less injured. Some English gentlemen who have just returned from the scene of disaster gives the following interesting though harrowing details:— "Before arriving at Pertosa, we found the houses on either side of the road thrown to the ground; the landlord of a tavern now abandoned told us that he had the good fortune to escape with his wife, but that his child and servant had been both killed. He himself bore the marks of a heavy blow on his face. The population of this place was about 3,000, and 143 bodies only had been dug out on the 1st of January; whilst 200 more were known to be missing. The whole town was destroyed, with the exception of six houses, which were in a falling state. Between Pertosa and Polla the strength and caprice of the earthquake were made manifest in a remarkable way. Crossing a deep ravine, we found the road on the opposite side carried off 200 feet distant from its former position: the mountain above it had been cleft in two, revealing to a great depth the limestone caverns in the bowels of the earth. The ground was seamed with fissures; and we could put our arms into them up to the shoulders. Polla has a population of 7,000 persons:—1,000 had fallen victims, of whom 567 had been dug up and buried; the work of disinterment was continuing slowly, but the stench here and elsewhere, from the bodies, was insufferable. Three shocks of an earthquake were felt on this day, January 1. The first was very early in the morning; the second about half-past 12. When we were standing on the ruins of a church, the ground began to heave under our feet and the subterraneous thunders to roll. We immediately fled from the spot, but were nearly overwhelmed as the wall of a bell-tower fell close upon our heels, and a leaning house, in an inclining state, came down within 20 feet of us. The frightened people immediately formed a procession, and headed by the priests, bearing the crucifix and an image of the Madonna, lashed themselves with ropes as they walked. On leaving the town, we rested on the wall of a bridge just outside, where some priests begged us to rise, saying we were in danger, for the ground was continually trembling. Whilst sitting there, we felt the third shock, and required no other hint." At the last moment, I add, from official documents, that upwards of 30,000 are returned as dead, and 250,000 living in the open air.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

WE have reason to believe that the vexed question of an international copyright convention between England and the United States may find an early settlement. Washington has become more friendly. London, as our readers know, is ready. Perhaps, before another session closes, the pirates will be put down, and honest men on both sides of the great waters will be allowed to keep their own. We hope so.

Lord Palmerston has given a pension of 40*l.* a year on the Literary Civil List to Dr. John Armstrong, the learned author of the 'Dictionary of the Gaelic Language and Gaelic Grammar.'

Theatrical kings and queens seem ill at ease with the more solid royalties of the earth as regards the arrangement for celebrating the Royal Marriage. Some of these potentates think—not very unreasonably—that a national festivity, in which Court and people were to come lovingly together, might have been kept clear of private speculations, and of the thousand arts which properly enough assist personal enterprise. The managers of Drury Lane and the Princess's placed their theatres at the public disposal. But the revels had been entrusted to a Lord of Misrule who had his own interest to look after, and as "open nights," however frolicsome to the lieges, would have brought no yule to his winter fire, these offers were declined. We are far from blaming Mr. Mitchell, who seems to have done his spiriting, such as it is, gently enough, but the arrangement on the whole is less felicitous than might have been wished.

A friend, who looks with warm interest on the doings of the National Portrait Gallery Commissioners, writes:—"From the article on the National Portrait Gallery in the *Athenæum* of the 2nd of January, I learn that 'the first consideration which guides the Trustees is the importance *or worthiness* of the individual represented.' What the Trustees may intend by 'worthiness' I cannot say, but surely to make the worthiness of the individual, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, a condition of the admission of his portrait, would be entirely to mistake the object and use of such a Gallery. Suppose history written after this fashion, and the inconvenience is manifest. But history, besides its bad men, is filled with debateable men. Historic doubts arise to disturb the verdict of ages: judgments are wholly reversed; black men become white; white black. A shade falls upon the great name of Sydney. Wat Tyler and Jack Cade are rising in public estimation. Queen Mary finds a patron in one party in the Church. Crook-backed Richard has his apologists. Judas Iscariot himself has recently been pronounced by learned, and even Episcopal critics, to have been probably not so black as for eighteen centuries he has been believed to be. After all, whose opinions are to govern? What history is to be followed? Are we to have the Duke of Marlborough?—an angel of light, says Lord Stanhope—a fallen angel, says Lord Macaulay—a traitor, a murderer. Trustees of a National Portrait Gallery—however high in rank or character—cannot be expected to be infallible, or free from bias. During the Commonwealth, it is reasonable to suppose that the Trustees would have rejected King Charles, Rupert, Falkland and Hyde. Under the second Charles, when Russell and Sydney were sent to the scaffold, instead of honouring the names or memories of Cromwell, Blake, and Vane, they would probably have rejoiced over the digging up or gibbeting of their bodies. Under William or Mary, they would have refused admission to James, Strafford, and possibly Dryden himself; under the Georges, to Atterbury and the Pretenders, to Bolingbroke and Washington; and so on—every 'worthy' being, of course, alternately banished and recalled with the fluctuations of opinion, like the 'Great Citizens' in the Panthéon under the Governments that followed the French Revolution. Such a principle of selection, however, whether practicable or not, is, I repeat, a mistake. There is not a man or woman mentioned in history, whether for good or evil deeds, whose portrait can be wholly without interest to the historical student. What he desires, in fact to see, is obviously, not the *good*, but the *noted* men. A collection of England's 'Worthies' would, no doubt, be highly interesting and inspiriting; but what would be said of a National Portrait Gallery which is bound by its principles to reject 'bluff' King Harry, possibly his late Majesty King George the Fourth, Col. Blood, Titus Oates, Felton and Guiscard, Jefferies and Kirk, Guy Fawkes and Col. Claverhouse, not to speak of the naughty ladies of the Courts of King Charles and the Georges, whose faces with—

Sleepy eyes that speak the melting soul

adorn the less fastidious walls of Hampton Court? Nay, there could be no admission for Bacon himself, who, though acknowledged to be the 'wisest,' is at the same time stigmatized as the 'meanest, basest of mankind.' It will, I think, be obvious to all persons who reflect upon the matter, that no collection of portraits professing to be 'national' could possibly become complete or satisfactory unless the rule of selection should be the simple mechanical one of accepting at least any English man or English woman whose name could be found in the index of our 'English History.'"

Mr. Merriman asks us to print the following note, which explains the cause of his apparent obsoleteness of information:—

"Examiner and Times Office, Manchester, Jan. 9.

"In reviewing Mr. H. Pitman's 'Popular Lectures,' on the 2nd inst., you remark, 'It does not appear at what date the Young Men's Club at Preston was favoured with Mr. Merriman's statistics; but we think he would discover, upon inquiry, that he made use of somewhat obsolete materials, particularly in reference to the cheaper class of newspapers.' Will you allow me to say that the lecture in question was delivered about a year and a half ago, and that its report formed the number of the 'Popular Lectures' for January, 1857. The statistics to which you refer were obtained from the most reliable sources; and my authorities were men of unimpeachable integrity. When the lecture was delivered the materials were certainly not 'obsolete;' and in January last the figures were, at least, approximately or relatively just. I know that since my *brochure* appeared the statistics relative to the cheap press have been rendered, as you say, obsolete; but I am surely not responsible for the influence Time may exert upon the fortunes of a novel literary enterprise.

"I am, Sir, &c., JOSIAH J. MERRIMAN."

A general meeting of Consignors of English books to the United States of America was held on Monday last, at the London Coffee House, to receive the report of Mr. Sampson Low, junior, of the firm of Low, Son & Co., relative to the affairs of Bangs Brothers & Co., Book Auctioneers and Commission Merchants of New York, and the prospects of future business. Above twenty of the leading publishers and booksellers were present. Henry G. Bohn, Esq., having been voted to the chair, Mr. Low, who was deputed by the trade in October last, to proceed to New York for the purpose of carrying out their views, made his Report. This showed, amongst other satisfactory results, that none of the Consignors would sustain any loss, as there was cash in the hands of Mr. Low to pay half the amounts of the suspended drafts of Hoge & Co., of Liverpool, with the assurance, in part guaranteed, of the balance with interest within a few weeks; also cash for sales in full during the three months ending September the 24th, with the amount secured for those during the quarter ending December. The Report paid a deserved testimony to the anxiety shown by Messrs. Bangs & Co. to pay everything in full, and the honourable course they had adopted throughout; that for various reasons it appeared desirable that the Auction and Commission business should be conducted by different establishments; and that, with Messrs. Bangs' full consent, the latter had been transferred with the whole of the stock (exceeding 20,000*l.*) to the firm of Charles Scribner & Co.; Mr. Charles Welford, late a member of Messrs. Bangs' firm, becoming a partner in that firm—the business being carried on in future as the English Book Publishers' Depôt.—The Auction business being continued by Messrs. Bangs Brothers & Co., as heretofore. The agreement with the new firm having been read, the Report was unanimously received and adopted.

Prof. Conrad Hofman, of Munich, by order and at the expense of King Maximilian, has set out on a scientific tour through Germany, England, France and Italy, for the purpose of studying and comparing, in the various public libraries of those countries, the linguistic monuments, (Romanic as well as Teutonic), for the knowledge of which he has already distinguished himself so much. Six years ago he discovered the original manuscript of the old French epic 'Guillaume d'Orange,' and more recently another interesting and valuable

discovery, that of a great epic poem by Aubry, of Burgundy, has been made by him.

The fifth volume of Prof. Zinkeisen's 'Geschichte des Osmanischen Reiches en Europa' has just left the press. By the abundance of the hitherto inaccessible materials, as well as by the interest of the period it treats of, the present volume is more attractive than the preceding ones. The subject is the progressive decline of the Turkish Empire, especially under the influence of the increasing power of Russia, from the end of the war with Venice in 1669 to the Peace of Kutshuk-Kainardshe. It is the intention of the author to bring his history, in the next and last volume, down to the peace concluded at Paris in 1856.

The French Government has bought, for the sum of 800,000 francs, the Hôtel de Jacques Cœur, at Bourges, the finest architectural monument of that town, and intends to restore it in its entire splendour.

A scientific society has been formed at Christiania, in Norway. An anonymous benefactor has sent 1,000 speciesthaler towards the foundation of it, and the Crown Prince of Sweden has, for the present, granted a yearly contribution of half that sum. Prof. C. Boeck has been elected President, and Prof. C. Holmboe Vice-President, of the Society.

The artesian well on the plain of Grenelle, at Paris, built, in the years 1831 to 1841, by the engineer, M. Merlot, has become the finest ornament of the Place Breteuil. According to the plans of the architect, M. Joon, a cast-iron tower, of about 140 feet in height, has been erected in the stone basis, in the centre of which a winding staircase with three landing-places, each of which has its own fountain, leads to the platform of the graceful building. On the top one enjoys a beautiful view, and, under the three watery tents, produced by the three *jets d'eau* of the well, the coolest and most refreshing of shades.

We are favoured by Mr. E. C. Long with a pamphlet on the very curious historical subject of Wild Darell of Littlecote, in which the charge of murder made by Aubrey is reviewed and rejected —on what seems to us very insufficient grounds. In a note following the quotation which we have recently made from Aubrey, that delightful gossip adds:—"Sir John Popham gave sentence according to lawe; but being a great person, and a favourite, he procured a *nolle prosequi*." Mr. Long says, of this addition, "In the above statement there are three ascertained errors. In the first place, Darell was not a knight. In the next, he was never married. Thirdly, Popham could not have given any judicial sentence, for he was not made a judge until three years after Darell's decease. Finally, though in some cases a *nolle prosequi* might, perhaps, be entered after verdict given, it is questionable whether, in such a case as the one alleged, it could be procured after sentence passed. Under any circumstances, it would be the act, not of the presiding judge, but of the Attorney General on the part of the crown. Such mistakes, though in themselves of a kind not unusual among retailers of anecdotes, are sufficient to stamp Aubrey's story as one of which he had no accurate knowledge, and which he had taken no pains to verify." He also adds, "Researches have been made in every quarter where such evidence as regards the trial at Salisbury, and the acquittal of Darell, might be expected to be found, —the records in the Carlton Ride; those in the Tower (now at the Rolls Office); the State Paper Office, &c., &c. — but ineffectually. Beyond the bare tradition, and Aubrey's manuscript, there is nothing to support the story." Mr. Long, it seems, was permitted to examine the chests of deeds at Littlecote; but not a single document was found relating to the Darells. Thus the story rests where it rested before Mr. Long's investigations — on Aubrey and on tradition. Mr. Long, in our opinion, underrates these authorities. Aubrey lived near enough in time and place to have good information on the subject. Tradition, also, where it is ancient and universal, as in this case, has great weight. There is scarcely a peasant of the old stock in Wiltshire, who has not heard from his grandfather of the murder by Darell of Littlecote.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, NAPLES, POMPEII, and VESUVIUS, EVERY NIGHT (except Saturday) at 8, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at 3.—Places can be secured, at the Box Office, Egyptian Hall, daily, between 11 and 4, without any extra charge.

LUCKNOW and DELHI.—GREAT GLOBE, Leicester Square.—DIORAMA of LUCKNOW, and the SIEGE and the CITY of DELHI, its Streets, Palaces, and Fortifications, at 1, 3, and 7 P.M. INDIA, a Diorama of the Cities of, with Views of Calcutta, Benares, Agra, and the Scenes of the Revolt, at 12 noon; and 6 P.M. The INDIAN DIORAMA at 3 and 8 o'clock. Illustrative Lectures.—Admission to the whole Building, One Shilling.

INDIAN DIORAMA.—NEW GREAT GLOBE, Leicester Square.—The GRAND NEW INDIAN DIORAMA of the Cities and Scenes of the SEPOY REVOLT in India. A Series of Views from Bombay to Cashmere, Madras, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Muttra, Meerut, Lucknow, &c., and the Scenery, Costumes, and Architecture of Hindoostan, daily at 3 and 8 o'clock. Also the Diorama of Delhi and Lucknow, at 1, 3, and 7 o'clock. The Diorama of Upper India, with Views of Calcutta, Benares, Agra, &c., at 12 and 6 o'clock. Admission to the whole Building, One Shilling. Open from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

The SOMNAMBULE, ADOLPHE DIDIER, gives his MAGNETIC SEANCES and CONSULTATIONS for Acute and Chronic Diseases, their Causes and Remedies, and on all subjects of interest, EVERY DAY, from 1 till 4.—19, Upper Albany Street, Regent's Park. Consultation by Letter.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM and GALLERY of SCIENCE, 3, Tichborne-street, facing the Haymarket.—PROGRAMME for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS:—Güenal's Apparell Uranographique constantly in motion—Living Objects in the large Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope—Hundreds of new Anatomical Models of a most interesting character. Lectures by Dr. Kahn, at Three o'clock, on the Physiology of Digestion, and at Eight on the Physiology of Reproduction; and by Dr. Sexton, at a quarter-past One, on the Air we Breathe, at Four on the Mysteries of the Human Hair and Beard, and at Nine on the Wonders of Electricity. All the Lectures illustrated by Brilliant Experiments, Dissolving Views of an entirely new character, &c.—Open, for Gentlemen only, from 12 to 5, and from 7 to 10. Illustrated Hand-book, 6d. Programme Gratis. Dr. Kahn's Nine Lectures and a Programme sent post free on the receipt of Twelve stamps.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS are maintained here with an extraordinary number of ENTERTAINMENTS, of a novel, scientific, and amusing character. THE GIANT CHRISTMAS TREE will yield, gratuitously, next Thursday Morning and Evening, the 31st inst., unusual quantities of knives and toys for the boys, and pretty things for the girls. The Forty Dissolving Views, illustrating THE REBELLION IN INDIA, and all the Lectures and Entertainments as usual.—Admission to the whole, 1s. Children under Ten, and Schools, half-price.

SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—*Jan.* 11.—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, President, in the chair.—J. H. Baxendale, G. Bonner, Viscount Bury, Lord Clermont, C. Fortescue, G. Grote, E. Hertslet, Capt. Sir W. Hoste, Bart., R.N., Capt. C. Johnson, Lord Keane, J. W. Malby, C. P. Serocold, Capt. J. Stopford, R.N., A. W. Twyford, Capt. S. Webb, and J. Young, were elected Fellows.—The papers read were—'On Mount Everest and Deodunga,' by Col. A. S. Waugh.—'Description of the Amur River, in Eastern Asia,' by M. A. Pecherof, of the Imperial Russian Navy.—Abstracts of Letters from Dr. Baikie and Mr. May, giving an account of the expedition up the Niger, and the loss of the steamer Day Spring above Rabbá.—The President informed the meeting that the Admiralty had immediately ordered out Mr. M'Gregor Laird's new vessel the Sunbeam for the service of the expedition, which would proceed on the 16th inst.; and finally stated that Consul M'Leod had arrived at Mozambique with instruments.

ASIATIC.—*Jan.* 2.—Prof. Wilson, President, in the chair.—Lieut.-Col. J. T. Bush, and the Rev. R. E. Tyrwhitt, were elected members.—The President directed the attention of the meeting to a couple of pictures on the walls of the meeting-room,—one representing the figure of Buddha in three different dresses; and the other the plan of a pagoda. He then read the following notice of the figure of Buddha, written by the First King of Siam, who had sent it—together with the above drawings — by the hand of his Ambassador. After calling the attention of the worshippers of Buddha, and well-wishers of the dynasty of Siam, His Majesty states that the image, of which the three portraits were sent, was made of a solid jasper-stone by the votaries of the faith, probably within a thousand years of the decease of Buddha, but by what people it is not known. The Cambodians, the Siamese, and the two Laos tribes, have traditions of the existence of this jasper figure in their respective countries, at various periods; but the several accounts not being consistent with each other, nothing can be inferred from them as to the time when the image was made. No account which can be depended upon has come down earlier than the year 2021 of the Siamese Buddha era, corresponding with A.D. 1478, when a zealous worshipper caused the image to be covered with gilding, and placed in a pagoda in the town of Chiang rai, in the kingdom of Chiang mai, one of the Laos tribes. The pagoda was afterwards struck by lightning and destroyed, and the image disclosed; but, being gilt, it was supposed to be made of ordinary marble. It was not until the gold wore off, some months after, that the rich material was seen, when the image was removed to Lompang, the capital of the country, where it remained thirty-two years; at which period the seat of government was removed to Chiang mai, and the jasper image was forthwith carried to the new capital. This is said to have occurred in the Siamese era, 2011, or A.D. 1468; and this epoch being consistent with subsequent dates, the first-named date of 1478 is obviously a mistake. It remained here eighty-four years, when the Laos Chiang were vanquished by the Laos kau, and the jasper image was carried to Saw, the capital of the conquerors. This was in 2099, or A.D. 1552. Here it remained only twelve years, when another change of government took it to Wiang Chau, where it remained 215 years. At this epoch, the founder of the present Siamese dynasty conquered the Laos kau, and brought the image to his capital on the west bank of the river, where it was kept until a place was made for it in the new capital which was then being built on the east bank of the river in the year 2325, or A.D. 1782. This city is now the resting-place of the jasper image, after its many removals. Here it is, seated on a golden throne above thirty-four feet in height, and is gorgeously arrayed with ornaments of gold and precious stones, which are changed three times each year, according to the manner represented in the drawings. The paper concluded by a declaration of the king, that he reverences the image the same as if Buddha Gautama were still in life; and "desiring that the people of friendly nations, who are not in the habit of visiting his capital, should see this jasper image, has had three representations of it painted upon one piece of cloth, representing the three kinds of ornaments which decorate him in three different seasons of the year." A certification of the correctness of the above account is added in His Majesty's own hand, dated the 23rd of July last. —The President also read a letter from Mr. Daniel Smith, dated Melbourne, Victoria, the 13th of September last, claiming a share in the honour of being one of the original decipherers of the Assyrian Inscriptions, and promising to transmit to the Society a full account of his discovery.

ZOOLOGICAL.—*Jan.* 12.—Dr. Gray, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Sclater exhibited a small collection of birds lately transmitted by Mr. Thomas Bridges (Cor. Mem.), from Northern California, accompanied by notes on their localities, habits, &c., by the collector. Two species, both belonging to the family Picidæ (woodpeckers), were pointed out as of great interest. The Secretary read a 'Monograph of the genus Nyctophilus,' by Mr. R. F. Tomes. The characters of this genus were first briefly given by Dr. Leach in a communication to the Linnean Society, read in March, 1820, but not published until 1822. In the course of the papers, Mr. Tomes gives descriptions of two new species under the following names:—*Nyctophilus Gouldi* and *Nyctophilus unicolor*.—The Secretary next read a paper by Dr. L. Pfeiffer, containing descriptions of eleven new species of land-shells from the collection of Mr. Cuming, namely:—*Helix Wallacei, H. testudo, H. congrua, H. Purchasi, H. Fricki, Achatinella (Newcombia) cinnamomea, A. (Newcombia) gemma, A. (Newcombia) sulcata, A. (Newcombia) minnis, Cylindrella eximia, Bulimus Binneyanus*.—Also a paper by Mr. Hanley, containing descriptions of a new Cyrena, and of new Sophonariæ, which he named *Cyrena Tennentii, Siphonaria brunnea; S. carbo, S. parma, S. exulorum, S. redimiculum, var.*—Dr. Gray read a paper 'On a new Arrangement of Species in the genus Oliva.'

CIVIL ENGINEERS.—*Jan.* 12.—J. Locke, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair.—At the monthly ballot the following candidates were elected:—Messrs. A. T. Andrews and C. E. Austin, Mem-

bers, and Messrs. T. Curley, G. B. Smith, and B. B. Stoney, Associates.—The proceedings of the evening were commenced by an Address from the President, on taking the chair, for the first time since his election.—The paper read was 'On Railway Breaks,' by Mons. E. Guérin, of Paris.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—*Jan.* 13.—T. Sopwith, Esq., in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Members:—Messrs. E. L. Ames, C. T. Macadam, and James Adams.—The paper read was 'On the Advantage of a Daily Register of the Rainfall of the United Kingdom, and the best Means of obtaining it,' by Mr. J. B. Denton.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

TUES. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion upon M. Guérin's paper, 'On Railway Breaks,' and 'On Self-acting Tools for the Manufacture of Engines and Boilers,' by Mr. Sawyer.
— Statistical, 8.—'On Public Works in India,' by Col. Sykes.
— Royal Institution, 3.—'On Vital Phenomena,' by Prof. Huxley.
WED. Society of Arts, 8.—'On the Manufacture of Puddled and Wrought Steel, with an Account of some of the Uses to which it has been applied,' by Mr. Clay.
— Geological, 8.—'On the Emanation of Ammonia from Volcanoes,' by Dr. Daubeny.—'On some of the Granites of Ireland,' by the Rev. Prof. Haughton.—'On the Classification and Stratigraphy of the Palæozoic Rocks of the State of New York,' by Dr. Bigsby.
— Royal Society of Literature, 4½.
— British Meteorological.—'On Decimal Range of Temperature at Guernsey,' by Dr. Drew.—'On Ozone, and Meteorology of Isle Jesus, Canada,' by Dr. Smallwood.
THURS. Linnean, 8.—'On the Organic Reproduction of Aphides,' conclusion, by Prof. Huxley.
— Royal Academy, 8.—'Architecture,' by Prof. Scott.
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.
— Royal, 8½.—'On the Physical Structure of the Old Red Sandstone of the County Waterford, considered with Relation to False Joints and Cleavage Planes,' by Prof. Haughton.—'On the Existence of Amorphous Starch in a new Tuberaceous Fungus,' by Mr. Currey.
— Philological, 8.
— Chemical, 8.—'On the Mutual Reaction of Salts in Solution,' by Dr. Gladstone.—'On the Chemical Differences of Hot and Cold Blast Iron,' by Dr. Noad.—'On the Iodo-Sulphates of the Cinchona Alkaloids,' by Dr. Herapath.
— Royal Institution, 3.—'On Heat,' by Prof. Tyndal.
FRI. Royal Institution, 8½.—'On some Physical Properties of Ice,' by Prof. Tyndal.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'On the Chemistry of the Air,' by Mr. Bloxam.

FINE ARTS

ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION.

BE it known unto all the world in these level days of mediocrity that this Association intends to do next year a clever thing.

The Committee "hopes," which is an easy stage of doing, next year to issue a Catalogue illustrated with small photographs of the screens, in order to enable country subscribers to the productions of Art machinery to make their selections with greater facility and with all the certainty that the Doric limitations of their judgment enable them to do. This Society was founded in May, and already numbers some hundreds of subscribers. The most eminent solar artists at home and abroad have been engaged. Now, as so many of our home artists seem generally quite abroad in Art, and as many foreign artists seem just at home in it, this ultramontane co-operation is most valuable. It is certainly true that the foreign photographers, as prudent as they were friendly, required a guarantee that the Society should ensure the sale of some of their works; but this being promised, their disinterested enthusiasm for machinery-art knows no bounds. This is, in fact, a photographic Art-Union, holding its meetings in the Suffolk Street Galleries and under the wing of the Architectural Society, which in so few years has quitted its hayloft by the water-side to seek a palatial home in the fashionable West. This Society will now be a nucleus for the highest machinery-art, and if we do not get more thought and invention, we shall at least have more truth and wider views of reality. We shall have good sound affidavits of nature, *verbatim et literatim* reports of her lucky moments, gusts of sun, slanting currents of light and transitory nets of shadow that no artist might see or would have time to report. We shall have these Art-chemists, with their clean precise scientific care, trapping and bagging and imprisoning in portfolios for the amusement and delight of a public that, unable to pore over a Michael Angelo for one hour, require the perpetual stimulus and food of fresh-baked batches of Art.

The Art-chemist is not Art-alchemist, but still he is a good thing; no nose should turn up at him. We must remember, too, with gratitude that these hooded men, with their three-legged stands, vastly increase the number of persons engaged in studying Art; they annually double our stock of Art-experience and uproot old conventions by the leverage of old truths:—on the whole, with their bottles, sensitives, soaps, drugs and baths, they are useful picquets to the large army of velvet-coated men with their hogs' bristles, tin tubes, turpentine and oils. They are auxiliaries, and not enemies.

The French photographs by Baldus and Bisson Frères seem to us in many points to excel the productions of all the other artists, whether of Madrid, Constantinople, Florence, or London. They have a grand breadth, lucid and transparent, yet the detail is sharp, vivid and cutting. The French Art has a delicious quality, opening to greater and clearer distances than our own. In few cities are the street aërial perspectives so exquisite and defined as in Paris. Not but that London has its troubled-yellow grandeur of foggy suns looming down Strand side streets, its white sun mists brightening up long valleys of brick and mortar, and its Holborn defiles and Barbican gorges; but it is a miserable painted dullness compared to the flood of laughing light that burns in the Quays of the Tuileries,—that cascades down the dome roof of the Louvre,—that glitters on the Arc de l'Étoile,—that irradiates the Pont Neuf,—that quickens the Seine to running gold,—that runs over the great stone roof of the Tower of Nostrodamus,—that strikes between the pillars of the Madeleine,—that smiles on the yellow garlands the old blind soldier hangs on the railings of the Place Vendôme Column,—that sparkles in the Place de la Concorde fountains, where the horrid bloody chopper of the Guillotine once ran whistling down with a whir . . r . . r, and a final *shud*, and then a silence, broken by the ruffle of the drums. As specimens of this breadth of clear, hot, full light, reproduced with magical brush, and a finish that can be carried no further unless we modify or invent, we may instance the *Pavillon Richelieu, Louvre*, by Baldus (No. 103), and its noble fellow the *Pavillon Sully* (105), hollow pyramids of decoration, with their statues, pillars and garlanding and trophies, all struggling for notice, but with true dignity, uniting to form a princely whole from the very crest of the roof down to the plain oblong slab on which the name of the Pavillon is written, because nothing is to be taken for granted, and because the building is for the admiration of strangers, and even the mere vagabond public, who were pinched to pay for it, and who have a right to claim it and glory in it. The *Arc de l'Étoile* (101), with its inframed inflammatory reliefs, plain, bracketted arch, trumpetting angels and long processional line of figures does honour to the purity of French Art. The *Hôtel de Ville* (102) with its flag-staff and jalousied windows (102) is well reported; and so is the quiet *Palais du Luxemboury* (100), that most historical-looking of French palaces.

But the most prodigal rich bit of detail is the *Principal Doorway of Rheims Cathedral* (104), with its rose-window, three doorways, and five rows of saints, half in shadow. In the centre is the statue of the Virgin and Child; over which arch this cloud of witnesses, hanging on like so many flies on a ceiling,—bishop, king, saint, and martyr, each in his quiet sentry-box of a niche, with no connexion with those above or below him, all listening to the organ thunder within, and longing for the great trumpet to sound to set them free, and let them return to their primitive dust, from which they have so long been unjustly detained. Celestial guards, they let the sinners pass without chiding or warning. They are dumb, and guardians of a dead religion, we fear; and are too few to keep out sin or to shut in goodness. As companion to this, we have the *Gate of St. Denis* (82), where the red-caps played such cruel pranks with the dead kings,—cutting off Henri Quatre's beard to make a moustache of, and making a football of our Louises and Philips. *Heidelberg* (87) loses nothing of its ruined Geber grandeur in Messrs. Bisson's hands. What enchantment it is for a shilling to be transported to the old roofless palace, with its chiselled pediments and Palladian dignities, stifled with ivy, that preserves death and destroys life! Then, for contrast with the conical roof of the *Château de Chenencieau* (90), where ringletted Montespans once prattled wickedness and called honest pleasures insipid, we have the simple *bourgeoises* houses of *Meiringen* (88), with the broad shelving acre of flat roof,—the snug open-air staircases and balconies,—the pious sentences,—the thrifty men. The rich, filagree-canopied windows of the *Rouen Palais de Justice* (91), on whose steps crones knit and gossip, pair off with the mullioned *Hôtel de Ville at Ghent* (95), so worthy of rich citizens, as full of public spirit as of courage. The saints at Rheims, evidently inventing the deaf-and-dumb alphabet with their fingers as they rest under the leafy capitals, parched with sunlight, set off the rival saints of *Chartres* (344) and *Strasburg* (342). The *Invalides* (359) leads us to the casket-work of *La Sainte Chapelle* (355); and *St. Germains* (357) brings us to the door of *Bourges* (346).

So much for Messrs. Baldus and Bisson. Messrs. Robertson and Beato (Constantinople) favour us with views of Stamboul and Athens. We pass at a glance from the iron net that surrounds the fountains, &c., in the *Court of St. Sophia* (9), to the oval dome-like roof of the *Sulimanie Mosque* (15); from the battered temple of *Sunium* (12), where we have the real Neptune worshippers looking down on the dislocated vertebræ of pillars, and the jasper stones of intermittent cornices, to the *Imperial Gate of the Seraglio* (20), and the tomb of the *Sultan Mahmoud* (21). Mosque, kiosk, balconied minaret and fountain, contrast with the long rank and file of the stricken pillars of the *Parthenon* (14) Agora and Propylæa of the old Greek runners, now all potted in the red vases with the black borders, lead us to the palace of the Tartar, who subdued the land of Athene. Suliman and Lysicrates, Mahmoud and Alcibiades, in inclosed pairs, run the contrasts of history.

Some white and black renderings of the Maltese sun, scorching on glacis and curtains, on palace-gated window and knightly scutcheons, are worth more than the glance we give to the common Eastern views of the *Fountain at Eyoub* (212a), the *Walls near the Seven Towers* (216), the *Tower of Galata* (206), and the *Street of Tophanne* (207), which bring to our minds delicious recollections of that sentimental scoundrel, our old friend Anastasius.

After these, our snug, trim, small, and rather timid works, look petty, mean, and cold; though in reality, apart from atmospheric misfortunes, no whit inferior to anything Bisson or Alinari can do. Messrs. Bedford, Sisson, L. Smith, and Inglefield are not men to be sneezed at. Still we think that the English photographers are hardly fairly represented, which we suppose is inevitable from the fact of a successful Photographic Society already existing, and indeed superseding, as far as we see, any necessity for the present Society at all, since architecture has always been, and will always be, a strong point with all photographers.

As clear, sensible, quiet, small successes, we are pleased enough with Mr. Sisson's *View of Lausanne* (189),—the Royal Engineers' *Rochester* (169),—Mr. Gutch's *Melrose* (185),—and Mr. Bedford's *Whitby* (177),—*Rievaulx* (180),—*Fountains Abbey* (179),—*Conway* (155),—*Canterbury* (172); but as ambitious and advances, we must bend our most benign glance on Mr. Fenton's cathedralisms. Of these, we may mention, as the crown, the *Galilee Porch* (143),—a most daring mass of transparent dark, clear and deep as when you look into an amethyst; the white man telling against the dark with electrical surprise. There are great beauties in *The Rose of Lincoln* (146), the Early English being always fresh and vigorous as spring.—*Peterborough Cathedral* (150), a bulky tower, with trees. Then there is *York* (40), with its great wall of Paradise flowers wrought in jewels,—and the west *Doorway of Lincoln* (146), with its quaint rows of simpleton, big-headed saints, who seem to be of the same family as our old cronies, the Knave of Clubs and his royal father, the King of Diamonds.

Mr. Clifford, of Madrid, somewhat disappoints us with his Moorish towers and dull bits of vicious and neglected Gothic. *Burgos Cathedral* (53), and *Salamanca Cathedral* (57), and the *Seville Alcazar* (59), and the *Toledo Cloisters* (63) are chiefly in-

teresting as points of comparison or corroboration. Old Gil Blas backgrounds and Quixotic recollections greet us, but with a sense of colourlessness; yet there is the great broken chain of the *Segovia Aqueduct* (65), stripped and bare, and the *Moorish Tower of Segovia* (67), where refractory pages used to eat *pan del rey*. *La Puente de Alcantara* (69) has a dignity and pride about it, but it looks rugged and beggarly now. Perhaps the most interesting view is that of the *Torre de Sino, Alhambra* (64), with its omega-fluted arch and rash buttress of a foreground wall. Then we have the palm-tree pillars of the *Court of Lions* (325), — the *Plaga Oriente, Madrid* (321), — the *Door of Burgos* (332),—the *Orvieto Cloisters* (76), —and the *Portal of Salamanca Cathedral* (75).

Messrs. Alinari Brothers carrry us all over the land of poets and sculpture, from the inlaid marbles of the Florence *Campanile* (37) to the re-tiled dome of the house of Dante.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Mr. John Henry Foley, the sculptor, has been elected a Royal Academician, in the room of Mr. T. Uwins. The choice is every way acceptable—assuming that a sculptor was to be chosen. Mr. Foley's claims are of the highest kind, —and the Academy will gain in strength and credit by this accession to its ranks.

The Fine-Art Copyright Committee of the Society of Arts is vigorously at work, and a Report on the existing state of the law is in preparation. It would much assist the labours of the Committee if persons in possession of facts illustrating the defective state of the law to protect artists, purchasers, and others from fraudulent and wrongful acts, were to communicate them to the Secretary of the Society of Arts.

The Chapter House at Salisbury is fast becoming one of the most remarkable instances of modern ecclesiastical restoration. Those who have not visited the cathedral since 1853 will be astonished at the changes that have taken place. The entrance from the cloister is well protected by a pair of handsome metal gates of ornamental grating filled in with glass, the result of a donation from the Queen towards the restoration fund. The central shafts of Purbeck marble in the Chapter House itself, always so tottery and painfully dangerous, have been replaced—the smaller ones, at least—by new material. The cluster is now as straight as a plumb-line, and displays the design of the building to great advantage. Of their relative importance a curious proof was obtained during the process of restoration. This central mass, as essential, one would think, as the stalk to a flower, or, to descend to meaner things, the stick to the ribs of an umbrella, was entirely removed, and the graceful roof left perfectly independent of it. The outer covering, however, of the roof has also been reduced, and the external appearance greatly improved. The buttresses gain vastly in importance by the change, and the simple tracery of the windows is also enhanced wherever the leadings of the new painted glass have been inserted, in lieu of straight lines and small panes. One window only has been filled with colours: it is a memorial one to the Bishop, and in good plain taste, with patterns derived from the celebrated windows on the south side of the cathedral itself. The colour restorations on the walls, as far as they have advanced, are nothing short of gorgeous. The masses of gold and richnesses of pattern will rival Owen Jones's Alhambra at the Crystal Palace; and we may expect, if taste for brilliancy advances much further, to see him "called in" to attend the decoration of some other cathedrals besides Carlisle. We must, as we have always donè, protest against mere brilliancy of colour. In Salisbury, fortunately, a warning may be sufficient, since the actual *brilliance* has not very far advanced, and much may yet be modified. No place hardly could be chosen upon which re-decoration would tell with better effect; and the spirit and liberality of the Dean and Chapter in extent and richness of material deserve the fullest recognition. Our regret at the reckless pace with which windows burst into bright patterns and paintings has been painfully augmented by the introduction of some horrid windows in the cathedral, one especially in the east side of the south-east transept. How educated people tolerate and adopt such things is really strange! The *cribbing* system is here seen in two figures of St. Michael and St. George, one above and the other below. There they are, brought neck and crop into an Early English window, to say nothing of the inconsistency of employing the foreign art of two distinct foreign countries. St. Michael in long petticoat—peculiarly German—spearing the dragon, is taken a great way from Martin Schön, and the St. George on horseback comes no less a distance from Raphael. The central compartments are less obviously copies, but they are somewhat worse; and as there remain still vacancies in the other windows around, we earnestly desire to save them from so dire a fate.

The Academy of Fine Arts at Paris has named Prof. Rietschel of Dresden as one of its foreign members in the place of the late Prof. Rauch.

The erector of the old bridge over the Moselle, at Coblence, Elector Baldwin, brother of Emperor Henry the Seventh, of Lützalburg, is to have a monument in bronze on the celebrated structure built by him in the years 1331 to 1344. The monument will be executed by Herr Hartung, the Berlin sculptor, a native of the city of Coblence.

On a former occasion [*Athen.* No. 1557] we have given a description of the coloured cartoon of Prof. Steinle's first large fresco for the new museum at Cologne. The artist has now finished the coloured sketches of his second composition for that series. This second picture is dedicated to the agitated life of Cologne during the middle ages. The religious element being the centre of that period, Prof. Steinle has made it the centre of his sketch, where we see, in a rich and animated group, the laying of the foundation-stone of the Cologne Cathedral. Archbishop Conrad von Hochstetten, surrounded by Papal Legates and King William of Holland, consecrates the stone, before which the architect is kneeling. Bishops, prebendaries, abbots, and senators stand near; the whole group is closed in by the ruins of the old burnt-down Cathedral, which serve as seats to a number of spectators from the people. At the left of this part of the picture another group, placed by the painter in the vicinity of the Dominicans' church, introduces us to the scientific life of Cologne. Round the pulpit of Albertus Magnus, the greatest intellectual power of the German world during the middle ages, a crowd of pupils and contemporaries is discovered, among whom especially young Thomas of Aquino attracts our attention. Opposite to him stands Duns Scotus, the founder of the old Cologne University; sidewards we see the Rhenish historian, Cæsarius von Heisterbach, and the hymn-writer, Franco of Cologne. On the right-hand side of the group laying the foundation-stone of the Cathedral, the third principal group presents itself; it symbolizes the *Hansa-Bund*, and is composed of four men in armour, the representatives of the four districts of that celebrated league. Between this and the central picture, more in the background, the Cologne school of painting has found its place: Masters Wilhelm and Stephen in the midst of their pupils. More to the right a group of Cologne artists meets our eye: Master Johann, the builder of the large churches of Kempen, in Holland; Masters Johann and Simon, the architects of the Cathedral of Barcelona, and others. Quite in the foreground stands Master Johann Hutz, the finishing architect of the Strasburg Cathedral, and near him Geldern and Peter Paul Rubens. The whole of the right-hand side is over-towered by the Church of Gross-Martin, by the Rathaus-Thurm, and the Gürzenich, — all of them structures whose erection was the immediate result of the impulse given by the building of the cathedral. The Christian-Teutonic period, represented in this second composition (the first treated the Roman epoch), finds its termination in the Renaissance. To indicate this, — Rubens is surrounded by Renaissance productions. In the lower part of the cartoon, four smaller pictures complete the image of the Mediæval life of Cologne. We see the busy bustle of the river-side, with its ships, cranes, and carriages,—we see the chivalresque combats of the tournament, pious pilgrim-processions, and, lastly, the festival of St. John, as celebrated at Cologne, according to the description given by Petrarch.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH, on Six alternate Tuesday Evenings, beginning January 19.—Stalls, 5s.; Galleries, 2s. 6d.; Area, 1s. Season Tickets—Stalls, 21s.; Galleries, 10s. 6d. Commence at Eight o'clock.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Handel's JUDAS MACCABEUS will be performed on WEDNESDAY, January 20, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH. Principal Vocalists: Miss Kemble, Miss Fanny Rowland, Miss Palmer; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Thomas.—Tickets, 1s., 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s. Commence at half-past Seven.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA. FRIDAY NEXT, January 22, Haydn's CREATION will be REPEATED. Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley.—Tickets, 3s., 5s. and 10s. 6d., at 6, Exeter Hall.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The performance of 'The Creation' yesterday week, was very good. The staple of every similar body; its chorus is improved; the mass of the tone is sweeter and more sonorous than formerly; and the voices tell better, owing to alterations of the orchestra. We are glad to speak of Miss Louisa Vinning, — a young lady towards whom musicians have naturally been looking since that evening when she finished the performance of the *soprano* parts in 'The Messiah,' at a moment's notice. Her voice is charming,—her execution neat and voluble;— and she seems steady as a musician. But rarely has ever voice or vocalist so calculated to take a high place been so utterly inarticulate in point of words. It might have been the mother-tongue of *Hiawatha*,—it might have been Chinese that she was singing,—for any sense that arrived at the ear conjointly with sounds and *solfeggi*. Should Miss Vinning not amend her declamation (an ungrateful affair of time and labour, we concede), she will not reach the point which she ought to reach. Mr. Lockey sang his best for Mr. Sims Reeves—who was seriously ill.—Mr. Santley, the new bass, very well for so new a bass in so trying an arena. He has some things to learn, but nothing (so far as we have yet found) to *un*-learn; and has proved himself unusually quick in getting the sympathies of his public.

PRINCESS'S.—On Tuesday last Mr. Kean appeared as the philosophic Prince of Denmark. Mr. Kean perhaps is justified in calling special attention to this fact, by the circumstance that the public has proved its appreciation of his talents in supporting this character, and the state of comparative excellence to which he has brought himself in the progressive study and ultimate execution of an important part. Mr. Kean has refined upon his original conceptions, enlarged their scope, and extended the relations of the character. He has become more subtle in meaning, more distinct in impression, and more decided, both in the general aim and specific purpose. In its details, and as a whole, there is a nicer finish and a wider comprehension. It is but natural, therefore, that he should call upon the critic to report progress, and estimate anew the actor's acquired position. The natural tendency of the actor, who cultivates the study of great parts, is to a state of repose. The fever and the fret of early effort is succeeded by a well-practised facility, which expresses itself in a quiet composure, an easy confidence, and a carefully graduated action. Mr. Kean's opening scene presented all these qualities; and was so leisurely conducted, indeed, as to allow time for new beauties to introduce and develop themselves. Among these, may be noted the enrapt attitude preceding his first soliloquy, and that of fixed attention while *Horatio* relates the appearance of the *Ghost*. And now his demeanour changes,—the soul of Hamlet is disquieted, and will find no rest until the terrible secret of his family that calls back the dead from the grave is disclosed. Resolved on obtaining satisfaction, he yet trembles, and in expectation of

the dreaded, yet longed-for interview, to him "the air bites shrewdly; it is very cold." The winter is within, of which he would vainly rid himself by talk on indifferent matters, when the Ghost appears. What doubts pervade the mind of the young Prince,—what awe and reverence blend with his rising courage, until resolved to follow the mysterious shadow, and listen alone to the solemn communication he has to make! Force and delicacy were judiciously blended and reconciled in the actor's deportment; and we have seldom seen the pious feeling more finely indicated than in the tones, gestures, and attitudes with which Mr. Kean asserted the immortality of the soul; his filial respect, and his duty as a subject of "the buried Majesty of Denmark," that had thus "revisited the glimpses of the moon," to obtain redress for the wrong that had prematurely dismissed him from life. In the second act, the tone of the play has changed. Hamlet has "put his antic disposition on;" and his fantastic scenes with Polonius, Rosencrantz, Guildenstern, and the Players, belie the melancholy which is consuming his heart. They retire; and he bursts out into that passionate and sublime soliloquy in which the very tempest of the spirit is unloosed. Mr. Kean's delivery of this was decidedly grand. As an example of rapid yet dignified enunciation, it is unrivalled on the modern stage. In another way, his soliloquy was equally good;—and it may be said with truth, that Mr. Kean is the best speaker of soliloquies that we possess. The remaining scenes of the third act were also admirably acted:—that with Ophelia being remarkable for its tenderness; and that with his mother, for the vehemence of its righteous indignation. For the rest, the reader need not be informed that Mr. Kean's fencing in the last act was significant in its elegance; and that his bearing throughout was princely and scholarlike. On the whole, we have no doubt that Mr. Kean's reproduction of this character will materially redound to his credit; and as the tragedy is placed on the boards without the aid of spectacle or even new dresses, whatever attraction it may evince will be due to the merit of the acting alone, and to that of Mr. Kean in particular. The performance produced considerable excitement in the theatre; and Mr. Kean was repeatedly applauded, and twice summoned to receive the approbation of a crowded house.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Our architectural brethren are beginning to count days ere the ribs of the iron roof which is to cover the walls of Covent Garden Theatre are raised to their places; so rapidly have the masons and bricklayers raised the walls. They enter, too, into details concerning the new building, which promise increased facilities for stage management and scenic effect—also ample accommodation for the public, of both the costly and the cheap classes. It has been said that the number of subscription boxes is to be lessened, and that somewhat more of space will be given to each. Nor less wise, if true, is the purposed arrangement to provide room and comfort for those who have not guineas to fling about, or who are fretted by "dress regulations," and who yet desire to listen at their ease to the good things of Mozart and Bellini and Donizetti; MM. Meyerbeer, Auber, and Signor Rossini. This is as sound policy as it is to give widened space to ambassadors, Gold Sticks, and ladies desirous of hearing two acts, ere they fly back to *Mayfair* or *Belgravia*, for the "early evening party," the full tide of which sets in somewhere about midnight! Every measure which cheapens Opera (as we have said in regard to Mr. Lumley's proceedings) has a value for all who care about Music.—Still persons having musical experience must know that, beyond a certain point, cheapness and good execution are incompatible. Strange to say, there is no supply of first-class singers and singing actors to equal the demand. Then orchestral players and choristers must live, and should live comfortably; nor can they do their work properly in any theatre if they are over-worked. A coarse execution, as has been seen, may draw "the town" for awhile, but ends in "the town" staying away, and in the coarse executants going into the courts of law in quest of their pittance of pay. There is an average (as the folk on 'Change would say) to be struck in the matter of prices; and we trust that it will be attended to as a matter of first consequence by proprietors and managers of all theatres resolute to keep well, which means profitably, open.

It is said that a *Festival Cantata* for the marriage of H.R.H. the Princess Royal has been composed by Signor Costa, which will be performed at the private concert at Court.

The strange fancy which has possessed Madame Grisi of making herself a make-weight to *Polkas*, Delhi Quadrilles, and such classical music as M. Jullien indulges provincial promenaders withal, has been attended by the result which everyone might have expected,—though, after five-and-twenty years' persistence against singing in English the lady now further condescends to English ballads.—We hear on every side from the provinces, epithets and expressions which it is painful that one for a quarter of a century so distinguished as herself, should have courted.

From a distance it is hard to get at facts, harder to understand what Germany may or may *not* do to sustain music, whether creative or executive, and its own immortal past reputation as concerns the art. We have reason, however, to think that the popularity of Herr Wagner is dying out, of its own extravagance. In certain pianoforte-music lately put forward by Dr. Liszt, of which we may shortly speak, we find that increased attention to form and beauty which implies a desire for reconciliation. The new opera, by M. Von Flotow, 'Pianella,' is on the eve of coming out, if it have not already come, at Vienna.—There is a new symphonist, Herr Richard Wurst,—a composition by whom was the other day performed at Leipsic.—The new music written for Schiller's 'Maid of Orleans,' by Herr Hetsch, which won the prize proposed by the "Tonhalle" of Mannheim, has been performed in that quiet, courtly Rhine town with great success.—Madame Lind-Goldschmidt seems to be singing in North Germany more sociably than she did some years ago. The value of one like herself, as a co-operating and creating (not solitary) *artiste*, can hardly be overrated.—It is now stated, that owing to the ill consequences of the crisis in North Germany, Mdlle. Joanna Wagner will not leave the stage at Berlin.

Scanty are the musical tidings which arrive from Rome;—the last (so far as we recollect) being no rumour of new "*Lauda*" or "*Miserere*," but the production there of Signor Vera's 'Adrianna Lecouvreur.' The success of Signor Gardoni in delicate opera, and of Madame Gassier seems to be the salient points of this Carnival's pleasures in the Eternal City. 'Les Vêpres' of Signor Verdi, (an opera which changes its title in Italy as often as did the *M. Félix* who sang in London under five different names), has been represented, under a fourth version, at Naples, as 'Bathilda de Turenne.' It does not, however, seem as if any amount of alteration or *re*-christening will make 'Les Vêpres' palatable on the other side of the Alps.—We hear from the Italian Opera at Paris, that M. Bélart is beginning to make some way in popular favour there.

The fortune left behind her by Mdlle. Rachel is said to amount to upwards of 1,500,000 *francs*—sixty thousand pounds of our money. Her funeral took place with due pomp and solemnity. The usual distressing strife to claim the Hebrew actress as a death-bed convert to the Christian faith, has been carried on, not wholly without argument of theatrical possibility. A friend of ours who visited Rachel's hotel not long since, when all its contents and curiosities were displayed before being sold by auction, was struck in the Chinese room—the own particular *boudoir* of *Camille*, *Roxane*, and *Phèdre*—by finding there, among miniatures and intimate family memorials, the marble bust of an 'Ecce Homo,' with Rachel's own rosary twined round the neck of the image. But that the "Muse of Israel" died in the faith of her own people there seems as little doubt as there is that after having broken up her establishment and allowed her relics to be sold, she hired that spacious apartment in the *Place Royale*, from which her remains (brought to Paris from the south) were carried forth to their repose in the Jewish cemetery. Newspaper gossips declare that during her last illness Rachel gave as reason for entering on this tenancy, her wish to have premises fit to receive those who would attend her funeral. Very stately, as we have said, was that ceremony. The immense crowd numbered the first literary and theatrical celebrities of Paris. Besides the prayers spoken by the Rabbi in Hebrew and French in the allotted corner of the Cemetery of *Père la Chaise*, discourses were pronounced by MM. Maquet, Bataille, and Jules Janin.—The last oration was singular, to say the least of it; since the orator, lamenting aloud the rapid extinction of France's children of genius,—lamented, also, the absence of one who, and not himself (he said), should have spoken the farewell at the grave side—none other than M. Victor Hugo.

MISCELLANEA

British Museum Reading Room.—An intention which I had conceived on reading a letter in a late number of your paper, referring to the Reading Room of the British Museum, having been since strengthened by seeing the point I wished to refer to noticed elsewhere, I wish to call your attention to a fact that is daily becoming more important. Before the new reading-room was opened it was a common complaint that there was not enough accommodation, as we phrase it now,—but with the larger room the complaint seems to have rather increased than diminished. And yet it is open to question whether, not only now, but in the old rooms, there was not abundant accommodation for all who had any business there; for a National Library would seem to imply, not a place where every individual of the nation may go when he pleases and gratify his individual tastes (though I am aware that this is the account given of most national things now), but rather a storehouse of learning, a great repository of every literary production that may serve to throw light on the present or the past,—of works valuable, whether in themselves or by their scarcity, keeping them safely against such time as those who know how to use them may call for them. But it seems no small abuse of such an institution that any person wishing for a half-hour of light reading in the shape of novels or essays, or any raw student wishing to cram for a scholarship or a pass by the help of Bohn's cribs (so liberally supplied), and other elementary works, whether classical or mathematical, and perhaps a store of books besides, that he knows much better how to ask for than to use when he has got them, should be at liberty to step into the British Museum at his convenience, and extrude men who can get what they want nowhere else. Why, Sir, are there no other libraries that they can go to, either attached to their colleges or otherwise accessible to them? or is it indispensable that they should have at their command such a copious supply of variety before probably they have really mastered one? or why are the cockneys to have this privilege above all the rest of the world, to go and read at pleasure romances in their common grazing ground? It is doubtless a convenient place to make an appointment with a friend, or to spend some spare minutes, or hours as the case may be, or to save the subscription to Mudie's; and, indeed, is it not something to be able to say with a comprehensive vagueness of expression that one reads in the British Museum? But this, I take it, was neither the original idea of the founders, nor a legitimate use of such an institution. Your Correspondent speaks of the necessity of opening new rooms;—truly, Sir, they may open new rooms as fast as they please, they will not be able to accommodate the herd of cockneys driven by the noble thirst of knowledge to satisfy their wants, and take their ease at these Pierian streams and comfortable tables, with no more limitation to their numbers than a ticket within the reach of every one that asks for it.

I am, &c. ZETA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. J. S.—H. W.—W. W.—M. W.—E. N.—Pre-Ruskinite—J. S.—R. C.—J. M. H.—A. A.—W. W. H.—received.

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